WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY R. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 248 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	22nd Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan
*MuroranMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13thJan
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th „	2 st „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshima	5545	3rd Jan.	rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
24th Dec. ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT*	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
4th March ..	MALWA*	10,941
11th „ ..	KARMALA	8,983
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
28th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
8th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th „ ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th „ ..	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, *NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons,
1921. About		
26th December ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
1922		
9th January ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
30th „ ..	NUDDEA ..	7,928
6th February ..	MADURA ..	8,600
20th „ ..	DUMALA ..	—
12th March ..	HATIPARA*..	8,182
20th „ ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
3rd April ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
17th „ ..	MANORA ..	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA*	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
17th Dec. ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct, Emb. 9-30 P. M. 16th
19th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi coasting
20th „ ..	VARELA ..	Karachi and Busreh
22nd „ ..	BARAPETA	Karachi and P. Gulf.
23rd „ ..	MASHOBRA	Karachi direct.
28th „ ..	KARAGOLA	East and SouthAfrica via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	21st Dec.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	24th Dec.
Indo Maru	S Kametaka	17th Dec.	29th Dec
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,6[illegible]
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... „ 2,44,74,6[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,46[illegible]
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING [illegible] INDIA.
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
L.D.L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. B. LYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 58,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be had from Head Office. BOMBAY.
[illegible] BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE.
LALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durrage and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency.
Non-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) in the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta
or
The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,50,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
82, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PAPER SALESMAN Wanted, a first class man to sell ready stock. Only reliable men with good credentials need apply to Box No. 7527 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11635

WANTED—An experienced MECH. ENGINEER for rice-mill in Hydrabad Dt. Deccan. Apply to Mr. KARSANDAS THAKARSEY KOWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.
A R2303

WANTED.—A STATIONERY CLERK (experienced) required by a leading Life Assurance Company. Liberal salary to competent man. Write stating age and experience and enclosing copy testimonials to Box No. 7529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11640

WANTED.—An A. C. E., or a B. E., on the Temporary Establishment on a salary of Rs. 100 per Mensem with usual conveyance and travelling allowance when on duty according to rules. Apply sharp to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.
(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA, Executive Engineer Surat and Broach District. Camp, Billimora 16th December, 1921.
A C11656

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Experienced L. C. P. S. (Bom.) Doctor, possessing good testimonials wants EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Apply Box No. 7521 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2280

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at re sea rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vgetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

FOR SALE—ROLLS ROYCE CAR, Limousine Body by Barker, London. Inspection by appointment. Apply Box No. 7539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 2295

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One or two OIL ENGINES and also grinding mills with accessories all in good order. Apply with particulars to ALLAODDIN AGENCY, Kotah.
K R2254

FOR SALE—20000 WARPING BOBBINS DIA: of flange 3½", Lift 5" and Barrel 1 1/8" in good condition and very little used. Apply to Box No. 7533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R11670

FOR SALE.—The following COTTON MILL MACHINERY in first class condition and which can be seen working at the Mills any time by appointment. BLOW ROOM.—1 Double Crighton Opener by Platt Bros. of 1899; 1 Double Crighton Opener by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 3 Hopper feeders by Lord Bros. 1903; 10 Single Scutchers by Brooks and Doxey of 1899 . 37" Lap; 2 Single Scutchers by Platt Bros. of 1902 37" Lap; 1 Dust Willow by Holts. CARDING.—8 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 50" Cylinder, 26" Doffer by Brooks and Doxey of 1902" 4 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 48" Cylinder, 24" Doffer by Ashworth of 1899. FRAMES.—3 Heads of Drawing Frames of eight deliveries each by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 2 Slubbing Frames of 80 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 6 Intermediate frames of 128 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each 7" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899. The above Machinery is to be sold in one Lot. Apply to Box No. 7514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11611

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A wooden cot, made of one full plank (6ft. 9in. by 4ft. 3½in., and 1 portrait of the late Nawab Walajah Bahadur of Arcot, both of which once belonged to him only. A rare opportunity for admirers of fine art and antiquities. For prices, etc., please communicate with HAKIM MAHOMED SHERIFF, Government Khazi, Babu Ran Street, Vallore.
N R2257

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

X'MAS PRESENTS—Pure Himalayan white honey, 2 lb. tins Rs. 2-12-0 10 lb. baskets of thin skinned walnuts Rs. 4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chawtra.
T R2296

SEALED TENDERS invited for buying materials of old buildings. Write to No. 7532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2299

WANTED—A POWER DRIVEN STAMPING MACHINE, Disc cutter and drawing, Trimming Lathe for Hollow-warees. Quote with particulars, BHATTACHARYA, 50, Sukea Street, Calcutta.
T R2298

OF INTEREST TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS SHIPOWNERS and others. Hauling gear and Hoists. Fairbank's morse, more 10 H. P. and 15 H. P. with engines from stock. Apply to:—PYNE HUGHMAN and CO. LTD. Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T C 11352

OF INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS.—HALL & DAY-ALDER TRUCKS 2 ton to 7 ton at less than cost price. Apply to:—PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R11653

PROFESSION

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu. C10666

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE TRANSFER FEE on shares has been reduced from annas 4 per share to annas 2 per share with effect from 9th instant.

BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C11662

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 14th December, 1921, the fourth and final call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 18th January, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Any call not paid by 18th January 1922, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier than due date, interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent per annum till due date.

The call should be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 20th December 1921.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1921. C11609

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an adinterim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 (Rupees Three, annas eight only) per share, free of Income-tax, which is over 10 per cent on the paid-up capital, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. S. T.) to the shareholders who have paid all the calls with interest including the fourth and final call and whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be handed over to shareholders on production of the documents of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1921 to 4th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1921. C11608

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registerer Office, Great Western Buildings, 3, Appolo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 27th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit an Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1921.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1922, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December, 1921, to 27th December, 1921, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 14th December, 1921. C11603

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE G. T. Hospital, Bombay, would be glad to receive any presents of fruits, cake, games, toys, etc., etc., for the patients and children in the G. T. Hospital, Bombay during the Christmas season.
C11671

WYNDHAM LLOYD & CO. LTD.

CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES.
THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Singapore.

WANTED reliable and influential SUB-AGENTS for our Fire, Marine and particularly Motor Car Insurance business throughout the Presidency. Please apply with terms to the MANAGER at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11668

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1922-1923

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1922-1923, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also give Notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any reliable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1922.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter authorised to act for them in the matter, under stamped Power of Attorney.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1921.
C11632

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3.0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1921, to 5th January, 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 8th December, 1921. C11661

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT MR. WASUDEO R. JAYAKER, who is the owner of the following Government Currency Notes of Rs. 500 each of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 has LOST the same from his residence at Niagaum Cross Road between the 27th November and 5th December, 1921.

Any person who brings these notes to the undersigned at 23, Medows Street, or gives correct information as to their whereabouts will be rewarded with Rs. 300 for his trouble.

The Nos. are as follows:—

Sb 9	190222, 19380, 24715, 25091, 29470	10th May, 1913.
Sb 8	22648,	9th May, 1913.
Sb 2	27405, 00880, 23653, 29461, 29462, 29460, 28426, 00840	10th May, 1913.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C11665

INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th September 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ranchordas V. Mehta on the Board in place of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta who has resigned.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. F. R. Wadia and Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd December 1921 to the 5th January 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1921. C11669

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDO-FOREIGN TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened on the 15th January, 1922, to confirm the resolution circulated to all the Shareholders and which was adopted at the extraordinary General Meeting held on 22nd November, 1921, as a special resolution, is hereby convened on 22nd December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, instead of 15th January, 1922 as notified.

By order of the Board,
MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R2305

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to our notice that two persons calling THEMSELVES as (1) Mr. R. N. BALIK and (2) Mr. B. H. ARIK have been purporting themselves as our Agents and receiving orders and moneys on our behalf and account. This is therefore a notice to the public that neither the said Balik or Arik or anyone else is our touring agent or has authority to do business on our behalf. We warn the public dealing with such persons or similar persons.

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. CO., Ltd.
C11667

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. JEHANGIR SORABJI BANAJI, BOMANJI SORABJI BANAJI and MANEKJI SORABJI BANAJI have passed a blank, undated on demand promissory note to Mr. Phirozshaw Byramji Parekh to secure Rs. 1,100 due to him. That amount was fully paid off along ago by our clients. The said on demand promissory note has however been LOST or MISLAID. The public are therefore warned against in any way dealing with the same. If they do so it will be at their own entire risk.

DHARAMSI DADACHANDJI & Co.,
Attorneys, High Court.
C11664

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BENI MADHAV SHIVNANDAN PADE alias PANDAY of Dillippur alias Devgad Hindu inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Multanwadi Walkeshwar without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMDAYAL VISHRAM of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Valkeshwar without the Fort of Bombay, constituted Attorney of Gangabai, widow of Shivnandan Pade alias Panday of Dillippur alias Devgad Hindu inhabitant residing at Dalipur alias Devgad in the District of Faizabad .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of December, 1921.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11672

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BRAND NEW "METEORITE" TOURING MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Agents, the Meteor Motors Ltd., Messrs. Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the proprietor the Empress Automobile Co., Mr. Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy.

1. 11.9 H. P. Brand new "Meteorite" four seater touring, the perfect English light motor car with C.A.V. dynamo lighting and starting set and a set of detachable Sankey wheels, Petrol consumption 30 miles per gallon complete with tools.

Cash will be required on the car being knocked down.

J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL ENGINE, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, LATHE, CRANE, ROLLING MILL AND WIRE DRAWING BENCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 4139 of 1921.

Gustad A. Mama ..... Plaintiff
vs.
K. N. Master and Co. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Gustad A. Mama, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the defendants, K. N. Master and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st day of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the defendants show rooms, at Gol Pitha at Sandhurst Road, in the Globe Cinema Building, the following:—

1 Oil Engine, 33 B.H.P. (Natural), complete with self-starter.
9 Centrifugal Pumps, 125 feet total head with cast iron footwalls and strainers.
1 Lathe, English, complete, Hollow Spindle.
Shop Crane, two tons.
Rolling Mill "D" size, Brown and Watts.
Wire drawing bench Brown and Watts.
The above is now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENTS' 3 DRILLING MACHINES, SPARE PARTS, ONE ENGLISH 3 AKE HOLLOW SPINDLE LATHE, ONE AIR SILENCER, TABLES, CHAIRS, CUPBOARD, STOOL, EMPTY CASES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of K. N. Master and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st December 1921 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Insolvent's show Rooms at Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road, in the Globe Cinema Building, the following:—

3 Drilling Machines, spare parts.
1 English make Hollow Spindle Lathe.
1 Air Silencer 40 Horse Power for National Oil Engine, 3 Tables, 18 Chairs, 1 Cupboard.
1 Stool, Empty Cases, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th December 1921.

BENNETT & CO

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale.)

Handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room suits sofas and easy chairs, and rich ornaments, typewriter, one phonograph with records. One camera with lence, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Breamsmead, one engraving machine and double bed-steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown almyrahs, writing tables, glassdoor bookcases, easy chairs, roll top teapoys, reclining sofas, one rubber tyred landowlet English Premulator Baby's automatic Cradle, one Rubber tyred landolet, one, 14 hand Waler Horse, one set harness one 2 size slate billiard table with balls and cues, etc.

The property of C. H. Binks, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1834 of 1919, on the 7th October, 1920, (Fatmabai and another v. Rehmabai and others,) and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 20th December, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situated lying and being on the East side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 74 and 59 but now under B Ward No. 1016, Street Nos. 71-73, Kembeker Street, bearing New Survey No. 1523 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Supporabai, widow and now to Halimabai, widow and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WHITE TALL ROUND BOTTLES, CHIMNEYS, MILKING MACHINE, TOYS, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as pieces of cloths white and coloured empty bottles, trunks, gramophone with records, leather bags, silk shawls, wearing apparels and one lot cast iron, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:
About 447 cases each 10 gross white tall round bottles size 1/8, 1/16, 1/32. oz.
17 cases about 35 doz. "4" wonder chemneys.
3 cases perfection milking machine complete.
2 cases superior cream separater.
1 case toys.
156 cases cooking fat lying at Messrs. Jeeni and Co., godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (Shroff's Wadi) and will be sold in the same conditions in which they are lying there.
6 cases stone ware water filleter size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.
On account and risk of Messrs. H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.
2 Bales each about 60 pieces of Printed Cotton Satteen cretonnes in all 3124½ yards.
On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.
2 cases criterion stove wicks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT and Co.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Tobacco, C. Carbide, Sugar Planks, Tea Stocks, Rattans, Cocoanuts, Tin plates, Machinery, Carbide, Empty Drums Capes, Dooly, Spelters, F. Organ Crucibles, Toys, Material, Films, Fire Cracers, Chemical, Timber (loose), Bricks.

Cases Empty, Canned Goods, Coal, Iron, Matanes, C. I. Pipes, etc.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Sale of the Surplus Stock in Trade of the well-known firms of Messrs. Beesto and Co., at Old Great Western Hotel Building; opposite the Government Dockyards; Apollo Street.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 21st 22nd and 23rd December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Beesto and Co., comprising fine porcelain, tea sets in great variety, porcelain and satsuma vases, plates and jars, bronze articles, artistically carved ivory figures, carved wood teapoys, stands, silk goods, and similar other objects of presentation and arts including a pair of large porcelain jars about 54" high and a large Eagle figure in Bronze.

The goods will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room on account of the concerned a consignment of pearls consisting of packets suitable for making necklaces, bangles, bracelets, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE SECOND WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-Night and this week further 6 parts—Episodes 4 5 and 6—6000 feet of their tremendously popular and intensely thrilling Serial

"The Tiger Band"

Featuring the celebrated dare-devil death—defying Star,

HELEN HOLMES

Remember you have seen "The Lost City," produced by Warner Brothers. This Serial is also produced by the same company

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-Night: 5-30: 7: 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road),

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.

The Smashing Barriers
THIRD WEEK Episodes 7, 8, 9,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
CHANDRAHASA
BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
CHANDRAHASA

A filmatised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna, the ruin blessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assassinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.

CHANDRAHASA

See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi

CHANDRAHASA

A perfect photographic jewel.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

English Magician Entertainer

LOUIS NIKOLA
LOUIS NIKOLA

Special engagement of the Ragtime Kings

THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO

In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.

THE GREAT ALBERT HALL FIGHT
Ted (Kid) Lewis vs Johnny Basham
For the Middleweight championship of Europe.

HAROLD LLOYD

in his absolute latest

"NUMBER PLEASE"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT

"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Produced by the Cines Co. of Rome amid Gorgeous Settings in the Palm Groves of Mesopotamia and the Rose Gardens of Persia.

The action of the Story takes place at BASRA, MOSUL, ISPAHAN & SHIRAZ.

A Spectacular Production

Full of Pomp and Panoply of the East.

The Story is full of excitement and works up to a tremendous climax at the end, when the lovers are awaiting the death stroke at the hands of the executioner. The Emir enters and pardons them and the jubilant cry resounds from all sides.

"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week

"IT HAPPEND IN PARIS"
(5 parts—6000 feet)

It is an interesting and exciting photoplay the Story of which is specially written by the world-famous French Tragedienne

SARAH BERNHARDT

for her favourite and highly talented understudy

MME. YORSKA

who is featured in a dual role of twin sisters in this photoplay.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

By Special Request

FEW DAYS MORE

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Daily at

9-30 P.M.

Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW

A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress.

FIFTH WEEK———TWO EPISODES.

Episode 11th. Dangerous Water
" 12th. The House of Treachery

THE DESERT WOLF.

A western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time

Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICE as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Can Beauty Solve the Servant Problem?

MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD

Supplies the Answer in the New picture

HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?
HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?

Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 19.

S S Trewyn, Howell, Delagoobay.
S S Garbeta, Ellis, Calcutta.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Ltech, Busreh.
S S Trevere, Quarantanto, Trieste.
S S Princess, Lee, Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Svarton, Holingure, Dunkirk.
S S Okenfels, Styker, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Commack, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hokuyo Maru for Bangkok.
Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Merkara for Antwerp.
Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.
Steamer Kurgola for Durban.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer China for London.

S S Trewyn:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trewyn, 3,227 tons, Captain A Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Garbeta:—The steamer Garbeta, 3,204 tons, Captain H J Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trevere:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Trevere, 4,441 tons, Captain Quarantanto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1,877 tons, Captain G A Leech, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Svarton:—The K N Company's steamer Svarton, 2,868 tons, Captain Holingure, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Okenfels:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Okenfels, 4,680 tons, Captain A Styker, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain F B mock, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS

December 19.

S S Cracovia from Trieste Agents:—Lloyd Triestino S N Co—5 bundles corio roots; 26 cases mineral water; 2700 bags almonds; 500 cases figs; 99 cases glass beads; 9 cases glassware; 229 cases glass rings; 11 cratons lamps; 5 cases lamps; 20 bags gum arabic; 8 bales cowhides; 3 barrels wine; 12 bundles old brass; 6 bundles old copper; 2 cases German silver sheets; 150 bottles quicksilver; 700 bags roll sulphur; 550 bags powder sulphur; 319 bales paper; 200 barrels earthen colours; 10 cases hemp rope; 1 case tortise shell; 10 bales cotton; 1 case cotton; 4 cases cotton goods; 393 cases silk yarn; 2 cases specie.

EXPORTS.

December 19.

S S Plassey for London—500 cwts kismiss K Boodha; 338 cwts kismiss A Chagia and Co; 112 lbs sandalwood oil Cooper and Cooper.

S S Plassey for Antwerp—100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co.

S S Plassey for Switzerland—2000 cwts groundnut Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—1100 cwts groundnut cake Birla Bros.

S S Merkara for Antwerp—1250 tons manganese ore King King and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Merkara for Bremen—4399 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Hamburg—32 cwts gum arabic P Kooverjee and Co; 8 pots palmarosa oil Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp—1500 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg—220 bales cotton K H Kayani Co; 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Rio Preto for Antwerp—2000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona—2000 cwts castor seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Hongkong—200 bales cotton yarn Japan Cotton Trading Co; 52 cwts sharkfins H B Ramjee and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai—200 bars silver Yokohama Specie Bank.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 6 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Moji—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Burmamaru for Yokkaichi—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha;

S S Itaura for Osaka—200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Kobe—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe—336 bales cotton N Futehally and Co, 635 cwts colombo roots B Bhanji;

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Months	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	24th Dec.	m 6 47	26 3
		S 20a	26 9

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Months	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	24th Dec.	m 1 4	10 6
		1 15a	16 11

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	11 04
Sake's	20 75

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan.	17 39
March	17 35
May	17 16

New Orleans 10 a.m.

Jan.	16 88
May	16 64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-days Price.
Dec.	10 73
Jan.	10 76
Feb.	—
March	10 70
April	—
May	10 63
June	—
July	10 50
Aug.	—
Sept.	10 19
Oct.	10 02
Nov.	9 94

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 47
January	10 50
February	10 46
March	10 46
April	10 42
May	10 39
June	10 33
July	10 27
August	10 16
September	10 00
Oct.	9 85
November	9 77

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 60
Jan.	19 75
February	19 90
March	10 05
April	10 20
May	10 30
June	10 35
July	10 45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

H. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
No. 1 Oconra, Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	8 75
" " Fine	9 25
H. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
H. G. Scinde, Good	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 38 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Gaseral, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	Quiet
TONE OF LINSEED:—Dull.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Firm	
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
" " Jan.-Feb. Paid	Quiet £ 16 1/4

Tone:—Tendency Easier.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 74 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	49 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	86 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	51 3/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 1/2

Tone:—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/9

Tone:—

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/3
AUSTRALIAN Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6

Tone:—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/2
Hongkong	£ 97 1/2
National	£ 38 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Sellers	18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 1/4
" " Jan.-Feb. Paid	£ 16 3/4

Tone:—Easy.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 74 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	49 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	86 1/2
Government Securities 3%	51 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 1/2

Tone:—Steady.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20

Tone:—Firmer. No business.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	44/6
" " Mutton	44/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 16th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York: Jan.	17 90
Mar.	17 75
May	17 43
July	16 95

Liverpool, 16th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool: Jan.	10 67
Mar.	10 63
May	10 55
July	10 43

London, 16th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 Steady
Bar Gold	4/1s/10
Bar Silver Spot	35 5/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/4
" 2 months hence	35 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear covering. Uncertain.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c, since 3rd ulto.	

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent sold. Dull.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c, since 3rd Ultimo.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 14th Dec. 1922

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/sh	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sh	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/sh	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver prices higher on bear covering	35 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	169 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Sellers	18
" Tone Dull and unchanged.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value	28 1/8
" Months Jan.-April Value	28

New York, 14th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 18 12

EXCHANGE.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 90
In Germany	760 00
In Italy	91 35

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 06
Christiania	27 62
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	21 55

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 16
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	20 75

DISCOUNTS.

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/sh	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sh	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver continent sold. Rather Dull	35 1/8
Rentes 3 per cent.	41 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	174

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sellers	17 1/2
" Tone small biz doing at Easier rates.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Sellers	27/6
" Months Jan.-April Paid	—

New York, 15th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	417 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 90
In Germany	762 00
In Italy	90 30

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 03
Christiana	27 18
Amsterdam	11 51
Switzerland	21 58

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 04

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 19.

The Marwari bazar and the markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed today on account of Hindu Jain Holiday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m Bombay, 19th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
For. Demand	340
American Dollars	366
Hongkong Dollars	—
Shanghai	—
Japan	1721/2
Singapore	176

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivey Quotations 6-0 p. m. 19th Dec. 1921.

Bazaar Terms:

Ready.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	80 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teaseed, Black	62 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	57 0 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0
Castorseeds	50 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 8 0
Linseed May	13 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	8 2 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	11 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	12 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 0 0
Teaseed, White 85-12	14 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	14 0 0
Teaseed, Black	12 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0
Jawa	— —
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	10 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	11905 Bs.
Wheat	111552 Cwt.
Linseed	207 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	4205 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3294 "
Castorseed	888 "
Rice	7350 "
Myrabollams	1600 "
Cottonseed	16540 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1190 "
Jowar	507 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	457 "
Bajra	2161 "
Coal	10793 Tons

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.40in of rain and Lahore and Multan very light falls. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is considerably higher than usual over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northwest of the division and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.26in of rain and Karachi a very light fall. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Sind humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual. Night temperature is above normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Deesa and on the west Kathiawar coast humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average at Dwarka; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jubbulpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual; night temperature is above the average at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Marmugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north and very lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given local rain in Baluchistan and in upper Sind and the north Punjab while a few insignificant falls have also occurred in lower Sind and in the central and southwest Punjab. Light rain is also reported from Colombo. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the northwest United Provinces and lightly clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula. Night temperature is considerably higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are again likely in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th December 1921.

The western depression has intensified and given nearly general rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Provinces and south Baluchistan with local falls in Kashmir and the Punjab. Rain has also fallen locally in southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Simla, Dalhousie a quarter of an inch; Murree a half; Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Khushab, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan a quarter; Cherat, Parachinar, Pasni a half; Panjgur one and a half; and Pamban, Negapatam, Kodaikanal a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temps. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minim. of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	80.8	68.8	83	0.06	3.34	+2.32
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB						
Multan	70.9	56.4	91	0.05	0.18	—0.09
Rawalpindi	60.2	49.2	93	0.40	1.09	+0.38
Lahore	70.8	56.3	91	0.06	0.20	—0.09
Hissar	77.2	52.2	79	..	0	—0.17
Ambala	71.6	51.7	92	..	0.04	—0.47
Delhi	76.0	..	77	..	0	—0.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	79.5	51.4	81	..	0	—0.38
Jhansi	88.6	58.6	64	..	0	—0.38
Cawnpore	77.6	58.1	92	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad	81.4	52.8	79	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	67.8	56.8	95	0.26	0.39	+0.21
Karachi	71.2	68.0	80	0.06	0.11	000
Ajmer	76.2	52.4	76	..	0	—0.49
Jaipur	79.4	53.6	62	..	0	—0.35
Kotah	81.6	7.6	59	..	0	—0.33
Mount Abu	70.0	54.6	49	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Rhuj	83.8	55.1	61	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	86.8	66.2	80	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	80.9	68.8	67	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	84.2	59.3	58	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	58.4	58	..	0	—0.16
Surat	88.9	61.3	57	..	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	87.4	62.6	48	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	86.6	67.2	50	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	80.9	50.4	57	..	0	—0.22
Indore	83.1	48.0	54	..	0	—0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	80.9	49.4	63	..	0	—0.72
Saugor	83.4	57.4	45	..	0	—0.82
Hoshangabad	84.3	55.6	63	..	0	—0.91
Khandwa	86.6	62.4	55	..	0	—0.75
Akola	84.4	61.4	47	..	0	—0.81
Amraoti	85.1	59.9	40	..	0	—0.81
Nagpur	84.5	58.4	48	..	0	—1.07
Chanda	84.	61.6	78	..	0	—0.82
Raipur	81.7	56.2	63	..	0	—0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	71.1	77	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	92.0	69.9	40	..	0.30	—0.36
Marmugao	81.8	69.1	85	..	1.34	+0.22
Karwar	87.4	66.0	76	..	1.09	—0.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	51.9	45	..	0	—0.62
Ahmednagar	88.8	50.6	40	..	0.01	—1.08
Poona	84.6	52.7	40	..	0.10	—0.59
Sholapur	85.2	58.0	57	..	0.25	+4.99
Bijapur	83.2	55.6	66	..	2.80	+1.79
Belgaum	82.2	58.7	54	..	5.08	+3.39
Aurangabad	84.4	58.6	41	..	0	—0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.8	62.8	73	..	0.79	+0.18
Hyderabad	81.1	56.6	71	..	1.56	+0.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.4	71.4	59	..	1.21	—1.88
Calicut	85.7	72.0	83	..	4.58	—0.94
Cochin	90.3	73.0	67	..	2.07	—4.45
Colombo	86.5	75.6	84	0.22	5.67	—10.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manallpatam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	87.1	60.7	67	..	3.62	+0.86
Cuddapah	86.4	62.9	78	..	2.40	—1.66
Madras	84.2	68.9	81	..	4.45	—15.28
Banalore	83.1	66.1	70	..	4.32	+1.23
Coimbatore	87.4	66.2	71	..	4.27	+0.06
Trichinopoly	89.6	67.6	71	..	1.86	—4.09
Negapatam	81.2	69.2	82	..	5.20	—18.37

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.909
Temperature of Air degrees.	77.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	69.8
Dew Point "	66.0
Relative humidity of Air "	0.678
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) "	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air "	86.8
Minimum do do "	70.8
General direction of Wind	ENE, NW, NNW.
from midnight to midnight	
Movement of Wind do miles	122

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

English Magician Entertainer

LOUIS NIKOLA
LOUIS NIKOLA

Special engagement of the Ragtime Kings

THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO

In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.

THE GREAT ALBERT HALL FIGHT
Ted (Kid) Lewis vs Johnny Basham
For the Middleweight championship of Europe.

HAROLD LLOYD

in his absolute latest

"NUMBER PLEASE"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT

"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"
"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Produced by the Cines Co. of Rome amid Gorgeous Settings in the Palm Groves of Mesopotamia and the Rose Gardens of Persia.

The action of the Story takes place at BASRA, MOSUL, ISPAHAN & SHIRAZ.

A Spectacular Production

Full of Pomp and Panoply of the East.

The Story is full of excitement and works up to a tremendous climax at the end, when the lovers are awaiting the death stroke at the hands of the executioner. The Emir enters and pardons them and the jubilant cry resounds from all sides.

"SSELAM ALEIKUM"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week

"IT HAPPEND IN PARIS"

(5 parts—6000 feet)

It is an interesting and exciting photoplay the Story of which is specially written by the world-famous French Tragedienne

SARAH BERNHARDT

for her favourite and highly talented understudy

MME. YORSKA

who is featured in a dual role of twin sisters in this photoplay.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

By Special Request

FEW DAYS MORE

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Daily at

9-30 P.M.

Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW

A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress.

FIFTH WEEK———TWO EPISODES.

Episode 11th. Dangerous Water
" 12th. The House of Treachery

THE DESERT WOLF.

A western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time

Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICE as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Can Beauty Solve the Servant Problem?

MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD

Supplies the Answer in the New picture

HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?
HOW COULD YOU, JEAN?

Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 19.

S S Trewyn, Howell, Delagoobay.
S S Garbeta, Ellis, Calcutta.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Ltech, Busreh.
S S Trevere, Quarantanto, Trieste.
S S Princess, Lee, Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Svarton, Holingure, Dunkirk.
S S Okenfels, Styker, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Commack, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hokuyo Maru for Bangkok.
Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Merkara for Antwerp.
Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.
Steamer Kurgola for Durban.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer China for London.

S S Trewyn:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trewyn, 3,227 tons, Captain A Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Garbeta:—The steamer Garbeta, 3,204 tons, Captain H J Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trevere:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Trevere, 4,441 tons, Captain Quarantanto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1,877 tons, Captain G A Leech, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Svarton:—The K N Company's steamer Svarton, 2,868 tons, Captain Holingure, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Okenfels:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Okenfels, 4,680 tons, Captain A Styker, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain F P mock, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS

December 19.

S S Cracovia from Trieste Agents:—Lloyd Triestino S N Co—5 bundles oorio roots; 26 cases mineral water; 2700 bags almonds; 500 cases figs; 99 cases glass beads; 9 cases glassware; 229 cases glass rings; 11 cratons lamps; 5 cases lamps; 29 bags gum arabic; 8 bales cowhides; 3 barrels wine; 12 bundles old brass; 6 bundles old copper; 2 cases German silver sheets; 150 bottles quicksilver; 700 bags roll sulphur; 550 bags powder sulphur; 319 bales paper; 200 barrels earthen colours; 10 cases hemp rope; 1 case tortise shell; 10 bales cotton; 1 case cotton; 4 cases cotton goods; 393 cases silk yarn; 2 cases specie.

EXPORTS.

December 19.

S S Plassey for London—500 cwts kismiss K Boodha; 338 cwts kismiss A Chagla and Co; 112 lbs sandalwood oil Cooper and Cooper.

S S Plassey for Antwerp—100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co.

S S Plassey for Switzerland—2000 cwts groundnut Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—1100 cwts groundnut cake Birla Bros.

S S Merkara for Antwerp—1250 tons manganese ore King King and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Merkara for Bremen—4399 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Hamburg—32 cwts gum arabic P Kooverjee and Co; 9 pots palmarosa oil Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp—1500 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg—220 bales cotton K H Kayani Co; 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Rio Preto for Antwerp—2000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona—2000 cwts castor seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Hongkong—200 bales cotton yarn Japan Cotton Trading Co; 52 cwts sharkfins H B Ramjee and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai—200 bars silver Yokohama Specie Bank.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 6 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Moji—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Burmamaru for Yokkaichi—700 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha;

S S Itaura for Osaka—200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Kobe—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe—836 bales cotton N Futehally and Co, 635 cwts colombo roots E Bhanji;

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Months	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat. ...	24th Dec. ...	m 6 47	26 3
		e 8 20a	26 9

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Months	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat. ...	24th Dec. ...	m 1 4	10 6
		e 1 15a	16 11

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ...	...
" " Sales of East Indian ...	...
" " Imports	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	11 04
Sales	20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ... Jan.	17 39
March	17 35
May	17 16
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... Jan.	16 88
May	16 64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Dec. ...	10 73
Jan. ...	10 76
Feb. ...	...
March ...	10 70
April ...	...
May ...	10 63
June ...	...
July ...	10 50
Aug. ...	...
Sept. ...	10 19
Oct. ...	10 02
Nov. ...	9 94

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
December ...	10 47
January ...	10 50
February ...	10 46
March ...	10 46
April ...	10 42
May ...	10 39
June ...	10 33
July ...	10 27
August ...	10 15
September ...	10 00
Oct. ...	9 85
November ...	9 77

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec. ...	19 60
Jan. ...	19 75
February ...	19 90
March ...	10 05
April ...	10 20
May ...	10 30
June ...	10 35
July ...	10 45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

H. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
No. 1 Oconra, Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	8 75
" " Fine	9 25
H. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
H. G. Sohnds, Good	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers ...	49/6

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 38 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold ...	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quiet	...
TONE OF LINSEED:—Dull.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers ...	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers Firm	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
" " Jan.-Feb. Paid Quiet	£ 16 1/4

Tone:—Tendency Easier.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ...	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...	£ 66 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 74 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	49 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	51 3/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. ...	11 1/2

Tone:—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ... 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers ... ... Jan.-Mar. Sellers ...	18/6 / 18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers ...	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers ...	19/9

Tone:—

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/3
AUSTRALIAN Jan.-Feb. Sellers ...	49/6

Tone:—Easier.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/2
Hongkong	£ 97 1/2
National	£ 38 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold ...	...
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	...
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	...
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Buyers	...
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers ...	£9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED Dec.-Jan. Sellers	18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid	£ 16 1/4
" " Jan.-Feb. Paid ...	£ 16 3/4

Tone:—Easy.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 74 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 90 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	49 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	58 1/2
Government Securities 3%	51 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. ...	11 1/2

Tone:—Steady.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ... 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20

Tone:—Firmer. No business.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	44/6
" " Mutton	44/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction ...	Dull.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 16th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York: Jan ...	17 80
Mar. ...	17 75
May ...	17 43
July ...	16 95

Liverpool, 16th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 67
Mar.	10 63
May	10 55
July	10 43

London, 16th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 Steady
Bar Gold	4/1s/10
Bar Silver Spot	35 5/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	55 1/4
Par Silver Spot	35 3/4
" " 2 months hence	35 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear covering. Uncertain.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	...
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c, since 3rd ulto.

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent sold. Dull.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	...
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Ultimo.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 14th Dec. 1920

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/sh ...	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ...	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ...	4 3/4
" " " 6 " ...	5 1/4
Silver prices higher on bear covering	35 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	169 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Sellers	18
" Tone Dull and unchanged.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked: spot Not Dec. Value	28 1/8
" Months Jan.-April Value ...	28

New York, 14th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 18 12

EXCHANGE.

London, 14th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 90
In Germany	760 00
In Italy	91 35

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 06
Christiania	27 62
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	21 55

Liverpool, 14th Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 16
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	20 75

DISCOUNTS.

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver continent sold. Rather Dull	35 1/8
Rentes 3 per cent.	41 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	174

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sellers	17 1/2
" Tone small biz doing at Easier rates.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Not Sellers	27/6
" Months Jan.-April Paid	...

New York, 15th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	417 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 15th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	51 90
In Germany	762 00
In Italy	90 30

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 03
Christiana	27 18
Amsterdam	11 51
Switzerland	21 58

Liverpool, 15th Dec. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 04

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 19.

The Marwari bazar and the markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed today on account of Hindu Jain Holiday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m Bombay, 19th Dec. 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/8
Bank Demand	1-3 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 5/16
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	366
Hongkong Dollars	...
Shanghai	...
Japan	T 172 1/2
Singapore	176

Market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds (deliver Quotations 6-0 p. m. 19th Dec. 1921.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ...	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 8 0
Teoiseed, White 35-15	72 0 0
Teoiseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teoiseed, Black	63 0 0
Teoiseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	57 0 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0
Castorseeds	50 0 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 8 0
Linseed May	13 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 2 0
Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	11 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ...	12 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 0 0
Teoiseed, White 35-12	14 8 0
Teoiseed, Gajar 75-25	14 0 0
Teoiseed, Black	12 8 0
Teoiseed, Gajar 50-50	...
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0
Jawa	...
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	10 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	11995 Bs.
Wheat	111852 Cwt.
Linseed	297 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	4305 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3294 "
Castorseed	888 "
Rice	7830 "
Myrabollams	1600 "
Cottonseed	16540 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1190 "
Jowar	507 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	497 "
Bajra	2161 "
Coal	10793 Tons

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.40in of rain and Lahore and Multan very light falls. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is considerably higher than usual over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northwest of the division and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.26in of rain and Karachi a very light fall. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Sind humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual. Night temperature is above normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Deesa and on the west Kathiawar coast humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average at Dwarka; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jubbulpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual; night temperature is above the average at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Marmugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north and very lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given local rain in Baluchistan and in upper Sind and the north Punjab while a few insignificant falls have also occurred in lower Sind and in the central and southwest Punjab. Light rain is also reported from Colombo. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the northwest United Provinces and lightly clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula. Night temperature is considerably higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are again likely in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th December 1921.

The western depression has intensified and given nearly general rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Provinces and south Baluchistan with local falls in Kashmir and the Punjab. Rain has also fallen locally in southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Simla, Dalhousie a quarter of an inch; Murree a half; Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Khushab, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan a quarter; Cherat, Parachinar, Pasni a half; Panjgur one and a half; and Pamban, Negapatam, Kodaikanal a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date.	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ( ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	80.8	66.8	83	0.06	3.34	+3.32
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ( ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB						
Multan ...	70.9	56.4	91	0.05	0.13	—0.09
Rawalpindi ...	70.2	49.2	93	0.40	1.09	+0.38
Lahore ...	70.8	56.3	91	0.06	0.20	—0.09
Hissar ...	77.1	52.2	79	...	0	—0.17
Ambala ...	71.6	51.7	92	...	0.04	—0.47
Delhi ...	76.0	...	77	...	0	—0.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri ...	79.5	51.4	81	...	0	—0.38
Jhansi ...	88.8	58.6	64	...	0	—0.28
Cawnpore ...	77.6	53.1	93	...	0	—0.46
Allahabad ...	81.4	52.8	79	...	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ...	67.8	56.8	95	0.26	0.39	+0.21
Karachi ...	71.2	58.0	80	0.06	0.11	000
Ajmer ...	76.2	52.4	76	...	0	—0.40
Jaipur ...	79.4	53.6	62	...	0	—0.25
Kotah ...	81.6	7.6	59	...	0	—0.38
Mount Abu ...	70.0	54.6	49	...	0	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj ...	83.8	55.1	61	...	0	—0.13
Dwarka ...	80.8	66.2	80	...	0	—2.06
Veraval ...	80.5	63.2	67	...	0	—0.26
Rajkot ...	84.2	59.3	58	...	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para ...	85.6	58.4	53	...	0	—0.16
Surat ...	88.9	61.3	57	...	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad ...	87.4	62.6	48	...	0	—0.16
Deesa ...	86.0	57.2	50	...	0	—0.13
Baroach ...	80.0	60.4	67	...	0	—0.23
Indore ...	83.1	48.6	54	...	0	—0.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ...	80.0	49.4	68	...	0	—0.72
Saugor ...	83.4	47.1	65	...	0	—0.83
Bombagabad ...	84.8	50.6	65	...	0	—0.91
Khandwa ...	85.6	52.4	55	...	0	—0.76
Akola ...	85.4	51.1	47	...	0	—0.81
Amraoti ...	85.4	54.9	40	...	0	—0.81
Nagpu. ...	84.5	58.7	48	...	0	—1.47
Ohanda ...	84.4	61.8	75	...	0	—0.32
Raipur ...	81.2	56.2	68	...	0	—0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay ...	86.5	71.1	77	...	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri ...	92.1	69.9	49	...	0.39	—0.36
Marmugao ...	91.8	69.1	65	...	1.34	+0.22
Karwar ...	87.4	68.0	76	...	1.09	—0.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ...	87.1	51.9	45	...	0	—0.62
Ahmednagar ...	88.8	50.6	40	...	0.01	—1.05
Poona ...	84.6	52.7	40	...	0.10	—0.59
Sholapur ...	88.2	58.0	57	...	0.25	+4.99
Bijapur ...	88.2	56.5	66	...	2.80	+1.79
Belgaum ...	82.2	56.7	54	...	5.08	+3.29
Aurangabad ...	84.4	58.0	41	...	0	—0.53
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88.8	52.3	73	...	0.79	+0.18
Hyderabad ...	81.1	56.5	71	...	1.54	+0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ...	89.4	71.4	59	...	1.21	—1.88
Calicut ...	85.7	72.0	83	...	4.56	—0.94
Cochin ...	90.3	73.0	67	...	2.97	—4.45
Colombo ...	86.6	73.4	84	0.22	5.97	—10.84
MADRAS (EXCLU

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

COMMISSIONER'S MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The period fixed by the Commissioner of North Division, for the Ahmedabad Municipality to perform its duty in connection with the inspection and examination of its schools by the Government Inspecting staff expired at 5 p.m. yesterday, and the Commissioner has appointed the Deputy Educational Inspector to perform the duty of managing administering and maintaining the Ahmedabad City Municipal Primary schools, and directed the Ahmedabad Municipality to pay to the Educational Inspector an advance of Rs. 72,000 for defraying the expense of performing that duty within 7 days. Accordingly the Deputy Educational Inspector has taken charge from the Schools Committee of the Municipal Primary Schools. Anticipating this move on the part of the Commissioner from the absence of any reply to the General Board's resolution asking for extension of time till Government frame two sets of rules, the Schools Committee has closed all the Municipal schools from to-day for a period of one month. To consider this question a special general meeting of the municipality has been called on the 23rd.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

In modification of the provisional instructions regarding examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India in 1922 as announced in the communique of 5th. November, 1921, it has now been decided that all the nine appointments will be open both to Indians and to Burmans. It is intended, however, that if no Burman is successful at the competition to provide for the appointment of one Burman in Burma by nomination under Section 9, (6) of the Government of India Act. It has also been decided that age qualification shall be as follows:—

A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the 1st day of August in the year in which the examination is held, or be in a position to claim such a concession in accordance with the following provisions as will render him eligible. Any person who has joined since 4th August, 1914 the Army or Navy or Royal Marines or Royal Air Force, or has rendered since that date actual military service in the special Reserve or Territorial force, Royal Naval Reserve, or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under above regulations, deduct from his actual age at the time of the competitive examination to be held in 1922.

(A) The actual period of such service if it has not exceeded three months. (B) One year if actual period of service has exceeded three months.

No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

(2) The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligations to serve for duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms such as that of Assistant Paymasters clerks, Artisans, and the like.

(3) The grant of a concession described in paragraph 2 will be at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council whose decision in each case will be final.

(4) Candidates to be eligible for the concession in 1 or 2, must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arises whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the decision of the Governor-General in Council will be final.

In view of this alteration it has further been decided that the last date for the receipt of applications, shall be the 1st January 1922.

PRINCE'S KINDNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

It is well-known that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is very susceptible to all kinds of human suffering and thinks it his duty to do all he can to lessen it. An illustration of his kindly nature has just come to light. When His Royal Highness was at Lucknow he received a letter from a student named Kidar Nath Nigam of Unao stating that he had been born on the same day as the Prince and was suffering from a disease of the hip joint which made him a cripple. As soon as the facts were verified His Royal Highness directed that a photograph of himself should be sent to Kidarnath together with the following message:—"It is with great sorrow that I hear that you, who are of the same age as myself are permanently confined to a bed of sickness and are unable to move about. You have my deepest sympathy. I pray that your pain may be alleviated and that you may be resorted to health."

A MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S REFUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Publicity Bureau has issued the following:—

It was reported by the Associated Press that a resolution was passed at the Trade Union Congress at Jharia condemning Madras Government for recruiting black-leg labour during the strikes in the Buckingham and the Carnatic Mills. It is, of course, well known in Madras that no such action was taken by the Madras Government and if the report was accurate the intention must have been to mislead Indian opinion in other parts of India.

MR. BIRRELL AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr. Augustine Birrell writes on Lord Rosebery as Essayist in a delightful number of the "Bookman."

"Lord Rosebery, whatever else he may be—and his title to be called a literary critic is. I observe, disputed in some austere quarters—is an Author, for has he not written books? But what is more, he is one of those lucky authors who, to employ once again Mr. Bagehot's happy phrase, 'keeps his own atmosphere.' Lord Rosebery always writes like Lord Rosebery; and so it comes to pass that when anyone who has by chance read one of his books or Addresses takes up something new by the same hand, he finds himself at once as much at home as if he were sauntering down a country lane he has frequented for years. Books of this rare kind are always agreeable to a reader with a palate.

A BOOKISH MAN.

"Lord Rosebery appears before his readers in these volumes "(Miscellanies: Literary and Historical")" as a bookish man. 'I mean,' so he tells us, 'by bookishness the general love of books—reading, buying handling, hunting them.'

"He was probably born with this love or very early acquired it, and it has stood him in good stead. But though by nature or grace a boolish man, he has not lived the bookish life. Hence perhaps his freedom from the tyranny of the schools and his too hasty judgments."

Mr. Birrell speaks with special approval of Lord Rosebery's appreciation of Dr. Chalmers from which we recently quoted.

"Lord Rosebery," he says, "dwells with an admiration some may think excessive on the triumph of Chalmers's oratory, saying:

"'We who have seen the great mass meetings, wonderful as they were, addressed by Mr. Gladstone at the height of his fame and popularity, have nothing to record like this. There can be but few parallels to it in history.'

"The whole Appreciation is aglow with a noble enthusiasm for a truly great and pious man. A younger generation of Scotsmen has now no excuse for letting Thomas Chalmers become the shadow of a shade.

"The first volume concludes with a reprint of the famous sketch of Lord Randolph Churchill. I am glad to see it there, for the more people read this exquisite piece of portraiture the better, but so perfect a gem of short biography is best read in an independent volume. Gems are not seen to advantage in a crowded cabinet, but singly. If this be the foppery of bookishness, 'and upon me proved,' I am content to be a fop.

"The work of portraiture demands a delicate touch combined with a rare mixture of good, sound sense, good feeling, genuine affection and a strong though restrained tinge of amusement at the vagaries of human characters. Lord Rosebery possesses this touch, as this sketch of Lord Randolph proves. Carlyle had it, as is exemplified in his "Life of Sterling" and in his inimitable protrait of Lord Jaffrey. Andrew Lang had it to perfection, as his short memoir of his teacher, Professor Sellar, will prove to the satisfaction of most readers. I observe with trepidation that my three examples are all Scotsmen, and so, as I desire at all costs to be impartial, I will run the risk, often a serious risk, of praising a friend in print, by adding the name of Lord Morley.

"Amongst these "Miscellanies" I find no record any of their author's 'Travels.' I cannot but think this a pity. A small book of "Travels" from Lord Rosebery's pen could hardly fail to be delightful. We possess few such books of travel as those I have in mind, and I have long, pined for one I could place alongside that adorable account given by the author of 'Vathek' of his visit, at the end of the eighteenth century, to two abbeys in Portugal and of his companions on that expedition. Is it too fanciful to suppose that the writer of these 'Miscellanies' might have produced, had he tried his hand, something akin to the production of that strange genius?"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 19.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-4-0.
Bars gold forward 28-3-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement 28-3-6.
Bars silver ready 93-4-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 93-1-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 92-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 349.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 369.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 359.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 174.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 166.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D —
On Shangahai Bank's selling D D —
Sin Singapore Bank's selling D D 176.
On New York Bank's selling D D 366.
London gold ready s. 98-10.
London silver ready d. 36-6.
London silver forward d. 35-14.
Tone of silver uncertain.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.17¼.
French Exchange Frcs. 53.10.
Italian Exchange 92.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
Belgium Exchange 55.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949. 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARES.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 110, By. Cotton 1290 xd. By. Dyeing 1687/8, Bradbury 1170, Century 1030, Cent. India 4830, Colaba Land 2630, Coorla 320 xd., Crescent 612/8, Currimbhoy 1680, David 1557/8, Edw. Sassoon 685, Fazulbhoy 1575 xd., Finlay 1835, Gokak 260, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 705, Jamshed Mfg. 580, Kastoorchand 1375, Kohinoor 3455, Meyer Sassoon 417/8, New Great 1067/8, New City 900, Pabani 1075, xd., Pearls 1187/8, Phoenix 1165, Premier 255, Planet 360, Sahpurji 417/8, Simplex 945, Swan 1465, Swadeshi 4790, Tata Mill 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765, B. Burma 475, B. Burma N. I 127/8 pr., Bl. Burma Pet 11/8, B. Tramway 132/8, B. Flour 1625, B. Steam 270 xd., Bundi cement 42/8, Ind. Cement 315. Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1420, New India 20. Tata Iron Ord 75, Tata Iron Defd 240, Tata Iron N. Ord 65, Tata Iron N. Defd 200, Tata Oil 75 and Scindia 8.

BANKS.

Imperial 1415, India 120, Central 37/12, Tata Bank 21/12 and Eastern 62.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A special convocation of the University of Calcutta was held to-day to confer honorary degrees in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Attendance was large. Degrees of Doctor of Law were conferred on the Viceroy, the Chancellor Lord Ronaldsay, Professor W. A. Craigie of the Oxford University, Rai Sahib Dines Chandra Sen who is well-known for his researches in the history of language and literature of Bengal, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore University Professor of Indian Fine Arts, and Professor Sylvain Levi, well-known Orientalist of France.

The degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred on Professor Sir William Jackson, Pope of Cambridge University, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, formerly Dewan of Mysore State Dr. Brojendra Nath Seal, eminent educationist, Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Educational Minister, Bombay; Mr. C. E. Cullis, the Hardinge, Professor of Calcutta University; Mr. C. S. V. Raman, Sir. Taraknath Pal't, Professor of Calcutta University; Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archae'ogical Survey, Mr. R. Shama Shastri, guiding spirit of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore; Dr. G. T. Walker, Director General o. Observatories; Professors Krishnaswami Aiyangar of Madras and D. R. Bhandarkar, Professor Carmichael, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, were admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy. Degrees were also conferred on the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali and Mr. A. A. Macdonall Boden, Professor of Sanskrit Oxford University, whose unfortunat absence the Vice-Chancellor regretted.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his address at the convocation said that the authority to confer honorary degree implied that the University was an academy of learned men banded together for discovery of truth and was consequently entitled to draw within its sphere of recognition of individuals engaged in advancement of learning, regardless of limitations of race, colour, creed, or dogmas, social, religious or political. It had been their constant endeavour to realise the high ideal by the creation of new intellectual agencies and new organisations for advance of knowledge, learning and research. Judged by the extent and variety of subjects comprehended in the scope of their activities and worth and excellence of work accomplished, the Calcutta University was still the foremost teaching and research University. The Senate had accordingly decided to exercise the valuable right to confer honorary degrees on the memorable occasion of the visit of His Royal Higness the Prince of Wales.

GAMBLING AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At several public meetings held at Parel and other centres of the millhands' population resolutions requesting the Government to take immediate steps to suppress the bucket-shops parading under the grandiose name of "Sporting Clubs" which are rapidly growing in number, have been passed. Perhaps the conveners of these meetings were under the impression that it was not within the powers of the police to take any steps against these bucket shops and special legislation or orders from the Local Government were needed to put a stop to this evil. The remarks casually passed by Mr. Khairaz in giving decision in a case tried before him, go, however, to show that the police can, without any special authority or powers, prosecute the owners of bucket-shops of the so-called sporting clubs as keepers of common gambling-houses which in fact these sporting clubs are. Thus it is clear that the existing law is sufficient for the suppression of this nefarious trade.

The majority of the people patronising the bucket-shops are millhands and other poor people among whom it is becoming a fashion nowadays to be associated with the races which are patronised by wealthy officials and non-officials. The patrons of the bucket-shops are mostly illiterate people with a sprinkling of women also. These must naturally fall an easy prey to the sharks plying their trade as "fortune-procurers." One can see even men in rags talking about race horses and flocking to the bucket-shops to know the results of races. Thus hundreds of poor families are being ruined by this new fashionable vice and still the civil is allowed to spread uncheked. Only last week three new "Sporting Clubs" were opened in a single day at Parel. This was after Mr. Khairaz took the police to task for the non-performance of their duty of prosecuting the owners of these gambling clubs! It is simply a scandal and a disgrace to the city that a vice like gambing should be treated as a respectable diversion and the poor be allowed to be fleeced and demoralised by unscrupulous men.

If th police still refuse to take notice of the evil the inferences that may be drawn by the public will certainly not be complimentary to that department.—Yours, etc.

P. G. K.

Parel, Dec. 12.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have watched with great pleasure and interest the bold way in which you have supported and advocated the rights of our people; and in view of the close concern which our self-governing India holds to the world, let me tell something of the methods of estrangement "our Indian missionaries" are propagating in America.

A group of hirelings under the glamorous cloak of religion or literature, has been slowly pouring forth into the big important cities and educational centres of the United States of America. As missionaries that have diagonised "the spiritual disease" and "the cancerous religion" of the Hindus that they title themselves to be, as Professors of Colleges that have thoroughly understood the character and the mentality of the educated Indians they speak in a tone—that is humiliating to the rising spirit of New India.

There is a growing number of youthful Americans that are willing to know and hear the truth about India.

I perfectly rely upon the Gandhiji and his methods—even as the results have followed. I do not mean to over-emphasize the need of educating the world outside, on Indian questions. For it is true, our salvation can come only from within.

But why should not a few Gandhites like Prof. Vaswani, come and tell enthusiastic, anxious and curios dense crowds of America about what exactly the silent, pacifist Indian Revolution means?

We have got a few second-rate men here who voice Indian feelings ably. But they are pitifully few. And why should not still abler men, and women of Mrs. Sarojini's talents acquaint America of what India exactly thinks of "the Regeneration of Asia?" and her rightful place in the comity of Asia's civilisations? Yes, the Western woman stretches her inviting hand to "the 'New Woman'" of India—from whose lips also she is willing to learn.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. PADBIDRI.

541, W. Lafayette,
Detroit Mich
U. S. Nov. 15.

BARODA COLLEGE GATHERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your esteemed columns.

Baroda is world famous for its progressive tendencies. The irony of that description in various aspects, is well known to your readers. Here is fresh evidence, showing how hopelessly the atmosphere of Baroda is surcharged with stagnant elements. The eddies, now raging over the whole country have not touched Baroda. The most depressing thing is that in the present case, it is the student of the Baroda College who are at fault.

It appears that these budding patriots have decided to hold a "Social Gathering," of their College. The full measure of their patriotism is shown by the fact, that they intend to make merely at Baroda at the same time when "The All-India Students Conference" will be sitting at Ahmedabad to show the active sympathies of young India with the great national movements. Such a gathering at Baroda will surely best help the enemies of India, to declare how merry and contented the youths of India are and how the "Students Conference" at Ahmedabad, is probably a comic "variety act" in their programme of merriment. But what effect will it have on those students, who will travel from furthest India to Ahmedabad and learn that only 50 miles from Ahmedabad—in the heart of Gugarat—their brethren have been celebrating a holiday? Is it too late to hope that better counsels and patriotism will prevail?—Yours, etc.

CHANDULAL, G. PARIKH,
Baroda, Dec. 14.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to place before you an idea which has occurred to me and my friends who are situated as we are, in an out-of-the way place where newspapers reach us several days after publication and who are anxious to read the Congress President's speech on the very day of its delivery, in the same way as those who are fortunate enough to be within easy reach of the daily papers on the very day of their issue. The 35th Congress held at Nagpur last year attracted perhaps the largest number of delegates and visitors in the history of the Indian National Congress; while every credit is due to those who had organised and managed it so successfully, a large section of the people who had gathered there were sorely disappointed in not being able to get hold of a copy of the President's speech even on payment, and let me tell you my own personal experience as a delegate who had secured a seat inside the Congress pandal. Neither was the speech audible to us nor could we get a copy of the speech, and so we were no better off than mere spectators who could give no account of what was read by the President. This sort of experience would be very disheartening, especially to those who go from distant nooks and corners of India at a great inconvenience and expense to have a first-hand knowledge of the Congress proceedings. It has set me thinking about this problem for the past few weeks now that the Congress week is fast approaching and the attention of all Indians is anxiously directed towards its advent. I have therefore ventured to place through you before the Congress Committee my humble suggestion which if carried out is likely to remove all the disadvantages which the masses are now labouring under, and will also enable the observance of the Congress Day simultaneously all over India besides being a source of revenue to the Congress funds.

This can be secured by an organised arrangement for the sale of the President's speech in all villages and towns on the Congress Day at a reasonable charge of about two to four annas a copy through the agency of the various Provincial and District and other local Congress Committees by employing Congress Volunteers whereever necessary, and also, what is more important, by an arrangement for the public reading of the President's speech in all places in the same way as the Kings' Proclamations are read at an appointed time and date all over India on occasions like Coronation and Jubilee days. It will further awaken keen public interest among the masses if a further step forward is taken to have the speech translated and published in the vernaculars of the different Provinces. All these things will require pre-arrangemnt and probably there will be little time now to give effect to my suggestions in their entirely this year, but still by making special efforts it might be possible to arrange for the sale and publication of the speech at least in English on the lines indicated above. If my views commend themselves to you, I trust you will kindly give it the support which you think they may deserve.

There are printers and publishers in almost every province who take a keen interest in the propagation of the Congress and national literature, and I have no doubt that many of them will come forward willingly to undertake the translation as well as printing of the President's speech for the benefit of the apublic and to supply them at a moderate charge if only the Congress authorities think it worth their while to take the initiative in the matter. We have every reason to believe that from a financial point of view, this project will certainly be a paying one and from a utilitarian point of view, it can undoubtedly be regarded as a necessary step towards national awakening.

If the attendances at the annual gathering has till now been taken as the sole test of the increasing interest taken by the public in the National Congress, the measure of success attained by the consummation of this scheme will in future serve as a more reliable means of gauging the real workings of the peoples' mind indicative of its eagerness to hear the pronouncements by the President regarding the progress already made and the next move on the march towards their recognised goal of Swaraj. The whole of India will thus willingly or unwillingly concentrate its mind on the Congress Day and the force created by such a huge thought current flowing on a massive scale cannot be entirely barren of results which can be correctly estimated only by students of psychology.

If after all that I have said above, the Congress authorities turn a deaf ear to this modest request, or think it unworkable on the score of its diverse activities of a more important nature, then I shall be compelled to say, at the risk of being a little pessimistic, that we may as well despair of ever obtaining our goal "Swaraj" when such a small public demand cannot be satisfied by our leaders, and that in that case we shall be much better occupied if we turn our attention to our long neglected sacred beads and mutter to ourselves.—Yours, etc.

RAMRAM.

Kamptee.

THE MOPLAH QUESTION.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S APPEAL TO CO-OPERATORS.

Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow in the course of a Press message demanding an independent commision of enquiry into the Moplah question says:—

I hope that all the cooperators specially Mr. Shafi and Dr. Sapru will do their best in this matter. They can ask His Highness the Agha Khan and Mr. Jinah to help them in the matter. I have already proposed an independent commission, but no one has paid any attention to the idea.

DACOITS AT CHINSURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A report of a fight between the police and armed dacoits has reached Calcutta from Chinsura in the Hooghly District.

There was a marriage ceremony in the house of a well-to-do villager Subal Chatterjee. Expecting a large botty of jewellery, the dacoits raided the house during the night of the marriage. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, however, got information of a contemplated dacoity before hand and took precautionary measures. At about midnight some 20 armed dacoits broke open the house but the police appeared on the scene immediately and a fight between the dacoits and police followed. There was an exchange of shots and several men on both the sides were wounded. Five wounded dacoits have been arrested.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure still reliser Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Williamson, Crown and W. Rases Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, can be had. Surgical Instruments Repaired
MATHEWS & CO. 22 Meadows Street opp. Cornaglia Bombay

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTILKAM.—RAJKOT Kathiawar (India.)

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSRIES DEPOT
Opp. Empire Cinema;
Nursbay Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist
Regular Patrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoen'x" Bombay Telephone: No. 1132.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.
MODEL No. 1.

Rs. 330 complete with case.
Accuracy of Alignment. Visibility of Writing. Low Cost of Upkeep. Portability and Durability.
We carry a Large Assortment of the Finest Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Stencil Papers, and Sundries. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.
EMPIRE TYPRWRITER AGENCY
81, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

"LITTLE GIANT"
SCREW JACKS
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES!

The most carefully designed jack offered for the Ford and other light weight cars, Used as standard equipment by the Ford Motor Co. No complicated screws, bolts or springs. Only four working parts. Quick-acting and absolutely safe.

SELLING BY DOZENS IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA

No.	Capacity.	Height Standard.	Height Raised.	Rs. each.
0	2000 lbs.	8 ins.	13 ins.	6-8,
01	2600 ,,	10 ,,	16 ,,	8-12
04	2000 ,,	10½ ,,	16 ,,	10-8

The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5121. Telegram:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Christmas Sports and Treat in Byculla at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 21.

Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building at 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 24.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

LATIF—On 17th December, at Palli Hill, Rafia, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji and the wife of Hasan Latif. R 2301

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment A F I will play a very interesting programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GRAM SANSTHA.

A "Gram Sanstha" has been formed in the village of "Palaspa" District, Kolaba, under the presidentship of Mr. Vinayak Luxman Bhave and the permanent office-bearers have been duly elected. A donation of Rs. 1,000 for the "Sanstha" has been given by the President.

E WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the E Ward Congress Committee will be held today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 72, Apollo Street, Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, when all members of the Committee are requested to attend.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the managing council of the D Ward District Congress Committee will be held today at 6 30 p.m. in the office of the Committee, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"Nomination forms of the following three gentlemen Mr. V. A. Desai, S. L. Silam and Mr. Bhansar only for the three seats of delegates to the ensuing 36th Indian National Congress have been received in this office. There being no contest the said gentlemen are declared duly elected. The meeting for the election has been accordingly dispensed with."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee are hereby informed that a general meeting of the members of this Ward will be held on Thursday the 22nd December 1921 at 6 p.m. in the office of the Committee situated in the line of Khadi Bhandar on the Princess Street.

GIRGAUM D. C. COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a meeting of Congressmen willing to assist in maintaining a perfectly peaceful atmosphere in Bombay will be held in the Committee's Office, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum at 7 p.m. today Messrs. Banker, Padbidri and others will address the meeting.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) today at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. K. H. Dastur, M.Sc., F.L.S., Lecturer, "Royal Institute of Science," on "Marriage in Plants—Part II," the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., presiding. The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern and by models of flowers. All are cordially invited to attend.

IN AID OF TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

Under the auspices of the Maratha High School Old Boys' Union a benefit performance of the play entitled "Chandragrahan" in aid of the Tilak Swaraj Fund will be given tonight at the Bombay Theatre Corner of Grant Road, under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The play will commence at 9-30 p.m. sharp. The public are invited to patronise the performance as the proceeds will go to swell the Tilak Swraj Fund.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

We understand that Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed Special Magistrate to try Riot Cases in connection with the last Bombay disturbances. Mr. Oliveira will continue sitting in the same Court in Mazagon where he sits now. Mr. Indravadan Mehta has been appointed Additional Magistrate to lessen the Court work which will necessarily accumulate during the time Mr. Oliveira is engaged in trying riot cases.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Those members of Matunga Congress Committee who have registered their names to visit Ahmedabad Congress are informed that a Special train will leave Grant Road (Bombay) on Friday, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. It is arranged to reserve one compartment for the members of Matunga Congress. Those who wish to come by this Special in our batch are requested to pay the amount Rs. 5-9 being the 3rd class fare for Ahmedabad before Thursday morning at 10 p.m. at Congress Committee Office, Matunga.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The central Board appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the organisation of the Corps has now made all arrangements for the enroling of volunteers in the Corps, and those desirous of joining the same are requested to apply to the enroling Committee at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 375, Hornby Road, from 1 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) daily. The District Congress Committees are authorised to recruit Volunteers for the Corps and applicants can fill up their forms at the offices of the District Congress Committees also. Copies of the rules and the application forms are available at the Provincial and District Congress Committees offices.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Advice from the General Manager reports the following production for the month of November from Bawdwin Mine:—

Lead 3,899 tons obtained from 9,934 tons of lead-bearing material (including re-ondaries); Refined Lead 2,922 tons and Refined Silver approximately 354,859 ozs.

A shock of slight intensity was recorded on the Bombay Observatory Seismograph on the 18th December at 21 hours 18 minutes (Standard Time.)

MR. D. G. UPSON.

WHY HE LEFT TATA PUBLICITY.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. D.G. Upson, who recently resigned his appointment as Chief Editor of the Tata Publicity Corporation's English magazines, has joined the "Bombay Chronicle" as chief Leader Writer. Interviewed by an "Associated Press" representative, Mr. Upson stated that he had resigned his appointment with the Tata Publicity Corporation because, while he felt it his duty to write to the Nationalist and Khilafat policy that his consoience favoured, he considered it unfair to commit his employers and their magazines to such a policy. He had therefore, arranged a mutual cancellation of his thre eyears, agreement with the Tata firm.

Questioned as to the Tatas, political views, Mr. Upson declined to answer. Asked as to whether the present official policy of repression had influenced his action in openly proclaiming himself an adherent of the Indian Nationalist cause Mr. Upson replied that while he had for a long time been strongly Nationalist in sympathies, the arrest and trial of the Ali Brothers and others had first prompted him openly to declare himself on the side of the repressed.

Questioned as to the political position in Calcutta, from which place he has just returned to Bombay, Mr. Upson stated that the enthusiasm of the people and their self restraint had impressed him very much and he anticipated a definite victory for the non-cooperators provided the arrest of their accredited leaders did not influence the more turbulent classes of the population to open violence in the absence of restraint from the well-known Congress workers now in gaol.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MORE RIOTERS SENTENCED.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Atnavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, (1) Lalchitoo, (2) Abdul Kader Amir, (3) Goculdas Raichand were charged as follows:—No. 1 with rioting, hurt and theft; No. 2 with rioting and No. 3 with rioting and robbery on the 20th of November last, during the last disturbances.

It appears that on the 20th of November which was the fourth day of the riots, Robert Sebestian, a Christian, was proceeding along Falkland Road towards Null Bazaar when he noticed a mob of 40 to 50 persons at the Corner of the 4th Khetwady Cross Lane. As he was passing by this mob, the accused No. 3 shouted out "He is a Christian, beat him." Thereupon, the first and the second accused attacked him with sticks and drew blood from his head. As he was going away hurriedly, he was chased by five men out of the mob, including the three accused. He ran into a lane and rushed upstairs of a house which happened to be the residence of a prostitute. The first accused who had a knife ran up after him. A prostitute slammed the door of her room in the face of the complainant Robert who tried to rush in. Accused No. 1 stabbed him with a knife in his back. The two had a struggle and came down and the first accused robbed him of his five currency notes of Rs. 10 each, and accused No. 3 used great violence and robbed him of his ring valued at Rs. 40 which he had on his finger. The assailants left him on the entreaties of the prosecution witness Subrati Imam, who is a servant in a tea-shop, on the other side of the road and had seen the assaults from the beginning as he was taking cups of tea for the prostitutes.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship, in convicting the accused on the evidence, said that that was the most cowardly and brutal attack by a mob of hooligans on an inoffensive and helpless person. It was a mercy that the poor man was not done to death. The locality in which the incident came to pass, viz.—the section of Falkland Road between Grant Road Corner and Golpitha had the notoriety of being infested with bad characters and his Worship therefore, took cognisance of that fact. The cases of rioting which his Worship had been hearing, showed that that section witnessed some very cruel acts of violence and it was on record that in one incident, the mob attacked a motor car, the very same night, mercilessly thrashed the occupants, robbed them, burnt the car and actually hanged one of the occupants of the car, who was a small boy, by his neck to the tram-pillar. The case, therefore, called for as heavy a sentence as it was competent to his Worship to impose. He therefore sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rioting, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the charge of causing hurt and one year's hard labour for theft. Accused No. 2, who was a younger man, was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years on the charge of rioting; accused No. 3 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for rioting, and a further term of two years' hard labour for robbing. All the above sentences are to run consecutively.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

The following Resolution was passed by the Executive Committee in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, at its meeting, held on 17th December:—

Resolved—

(1) (a) "That in the opinion of this Committee, time has not arrived to undertake the movement of non-payment of taxes in this District; but that every other form of Civil Disobedience, which this Committee may resolve upon from time to time, should be undertaken, provided 300 people register themselves for the purpose;

(b) This Committee is further of opinion that every member of this Committee, shall enlist himself in the Register, kept for this purpose, and be ready when called upon to join the movement.

(2) This Committee invites all the Village Congress Committees to hold immediately meetings of their Executive Committees to pass similar Resolution and to maintain a Register for enlistment of persons, ready for Civil Disobedience; and calls upon them to send a copy of the Register, so kept as early as possible.

ELECTRIFICATION OF CAMBAY.

The little town of Cambay on the coast of the gulf of the same name is shortly going to be electrified. At the initiative of the State of Cambay two wealthy residents of the town are financing the scheme and a Power Station for the purpose is under construction. Messrs. B. Das and Co. of Bombay are acting as the Consulting Engineers of the scheme and the preliminary work is being carried out by Mr. Ghose.

CABLE ITEM.

Reval.—The Anglo-Baltic ship-building yards have formally opened under the British and the Esthonian flags.

LALA LAJPAT RAI INTERVIEWED.

IN LAHORE CENTRAL JAIL.

A representative of the "Tribune" saw Lala Lajpat Rai in the Lahore Central Jail on Saturday and had a talk with him regarding various matters connected with their life and experience as undertrial prisoners. A brief account of the interview is given below:—

Asked as to the state of his health, Lalaji said that he felt slightly feverish; otherwise he was all right.

Asked to give a general idea of the place where he was kept, he said that the part of the jail in which he and the other three Congress leaders were kept was known as the Judicial Lock-up. It is divided into three blocks. The block in which they live is divided into 29 cells. Each cell has one window and one door. The door opens into the corridor and the window is outside. There is consequently a horrible draught at night. The other two blocks are without cells and practically open on all four sides, except for iron bar-doors. Further the whole block is overcrowded, and even then a large number are kept in what is known as 'oholdari' where prisoners have to sleep at night with their legs chained together.

Asked as to whether the blankets supplied to the prisoners were sufficient, he replied in the negative.

As to other things Lalaji said that the latrine arrangements were exceedingly bad. There is no privacy of any kind, and no provision for using water. Further one has literally to sit on the ground. He added, however, that as special latrine had been provided for himself and his friends. Similarly, the water supply is far too inadequate. There is one tap for nearly 200 persons, and even this one top is not kept open for more than 3 hours or so in the day, with the result that the prisoners have not enough water for washing or bathing purposes.

Asked as to the quality of the food supplied, Lalaji said that the stuff of the bread was fairly good but the cooking was very bad the bread often remained *katcha*. The vegetable is mostly turnip or some such thing and is cooked with oil. Of the food as a whole the Lalaji was understood to say that it was exceedingly bad.

There is no light in the cells at night, and one feels great trouble about easing. The only furniture in the cell, with the exception of two iron plates which have to serve all possible purposes, is a mattress.

In reply to another question Lalaji said that there were quite unnecessary restrictions about th prisoners leaving their cells. There is a big compound, and there can be no conceivable harm in letting the prisoners go out and take fresh air and exercise. But they are shut up in their cells for practically the whole day.

Lalaji wished it to be understood that he had no complaint whatever to make about the officials. Poor men, they did their best and all that was required of them by the rules. Here as elsewhere it was the system that was bad and needed complete overhauling. Personally, he was quite happy and contented.

Asked as to what he considered to be the duty of those newspaper men who were being summoned as witnesses to give evidence in political cases, Lalaji said he saw no reason why they should not give evidence. The Congress programme did not require that they should refuse giving evidence, and he was of opinion that they should not refuse.—The "Tribune."

COLLEGE STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

The General Secretary of the Indian College Students' Conference Committee writes under date Nagpur, Dec. 15.

In accordance with the Resolution passed in the Executive Committee, the Indian College Students' Conference Committee will meet at Ahmadabad in the Congress week, just before the 2nd session of the Conference. The date will be fixed in consultation of the Reception Committee at Ahmedabad. All members are requested to be present in view of the present grave political situation.

"PATRIKA'S" REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

To-day the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" published the following:—

"In regard to the prosecution of the printer and publisher of this paper we recognise that ment to articles in question, the subject matter of the prosecution and we regret having published them. We undertake to use more care and discretion in the conduct of the paper in future.

MOPLAH LOSSES.

TOTAL KILLED 1826.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

An official estimate gives the Moplah casualties since the outbreak of the Malabar rebellion up to 9th December as reported to be about killed 1826, wounded 1,500, captured 5,474 and surrendered voluntarily 1,424.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Elphinstone College annual sports came off on Saturday on the Oval. The gathering of students was by no means attractive. The Hindu and Muslim students of the College absented themselves from the function. Among the distinguished guests of the afternoon were the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas who presided over the function and Mrs. Purshotamdas who distributed the prizes to the successful winners.

After the prizes had been distributed, Principal Covernton delivered a speech suited to the occasion.

Mr. Purshotamdas in the course of his address referred to the Territorial Force said that if they made a special representation with regard to their difficulties to their respective principals they (the difficulties) would be easily got over.

After narrating the various advantages of a Territorial Force the President said he would offer Rs. 1,000 to Principal Covernton out of which prizes should be given to those students who gave regular attendance at the Territorial Force. That offer would remain standing for one month only. He concluded by thanking them for the honour done to him that evening.

ANGLO-AMERICAN-JAPANESE NAVAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON PRESS WARMLY CONGRATULATORY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd 9-30 a.m. Dec. 19.

The London press is warmly congratulatory on the conclusion of the Anglo-American-Japanese naval agreement. A tinge of regret can be observed on account of the Japanese retention of the "Mutsu" involving an expenditure by Britain for new ships which the original proposal did not provide for, otherwise the tone of the comments is adequately reflected by the "Observer," which declares that the conference has averted the threat of war between Japan and America, has placed peace on a firm and permanent basis and has not merely abolished but has bettered the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, continuance of which would have cost us American friendship and the confidence of the Dominions, while the denunciation of the Treaty would have been ungracious and unworthy.

FRENCH VIEW ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

CLAIM TO ADHERE TO SAME RATIO AS JAPAN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec 19

Washington.—The French delegation to-day continued its presentation of the French point of view regarding naval armaments before the Naval Committee to day. M. Sarraut complained that the pledge of secrecy given on Thursday had been broken and said that France adhered to her claim to have the same ratio as Japan.

It is estimated that the ten year capital ship building programme outlined by M. Sarraut would result in a tonnage ration for France at the end of the naval holiday of 2.75 compared with Japan's place in the 5.53 ratio agreement.

APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Decd. 11-55 p.m., Dec. 19.

Washington.—Contrary to the earlier statements, Reuter learns on best authority that the French naval proposals were fully approved by the French Government before their submission. Moreover, the French are not disposed to assent to material reduction of the proposals, which include construction of ten new battleships aggregating 350,000 tons, first of which would be laid down in 1926, when the capital ship tonnage would be 164,000, consisting entirely of old Dreadnoughts. In 1931, it would be 200,000 consisting of two old and six new Dreadnoughts. In 1936, it would be 235,000, consisting of one old and seven new Dreadnoughts; reaching in 1941, total of 350,000, consisting of ten new Dreadnoughts. The French experts claim that the French navy at end of ten years, of approximately 200,000 tons in battleships, would only be 60,000 tons over American offer.

WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE WAR?

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 19.

Significant commentary on Germany's attitude towards the reparations is afforded by the publication in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of the correspondence between the Kaiser and Hindenburg. Writing on March 30th. Hindenburg declared that the Treaty of Versailles aimed at the annihilation of Germany and the fiction of Germany's responsibility for the war was the foundation of this policy. The Germans had been terribly penalised for the admission of German responsibility wrung against their convictions from the German representatives at Versailles and the untrue admission of Germany's guilt made by Von Simons in London.

Replying to the letter on April 5th the Kaiser calls God as his witness that he did his utmost consistent with security and integrity of the Fatherland to avoid the war. He adds, "To talk of Germany's guilt for the war is out of the question; there is no longer any doubt that not Germany but the Entente methodically prepared for the war and deliberately brought it about."

CHINESE PREMIER RESIGNS.

DR. WUYAN TO ACT AS PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 19.

Peking.—The Premier, Mr. Chinyun-Peng has resigned. No reason is given. It is anticipated that the President will appoint the Foreign Minister, Doctor Wuyen, to be the acting Premier until the Conference at Washington is over. Most of the other cabinet ministers will probably remain in office.

RESULT OF OEDENBURG PLEBISCITE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. at 7 p.m., Dec. 19.

Budapest.—The following is the result of voting in the Oedenburg plebiscite:—

15,340 votes for Hungary.
8,227 votes for Austria.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF EUROPE.

M. BRIAND TO CONFER WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Decd. 11-55 p.m., Dec. 19.

M. Briand arrived in London yesterday evening with a large retinue of experts for a conference with Mr. Lloyd George. The agenda of the conference is so far-reaching, including as it does debts, reparations, exchanges and currency, that neither side pretends to aim at reaching concrete decisions, but rather to clear the way for a comprehensive discussion between all the Allies. The most immediate issue—the reparations—is insoluble without including Belgium and Italy. Regarding this matter, impression nowhere exists that precipitate curtailment of Germany's statutory indebtedness is contemplated. In any case the question is bound up with the whole European economic and financial condition, thus inspiring ambitious hopes that the Allied discussions will develop into general general European Conference on Washington model, attended by the neutral and the ex-enemy countries and perhaps, even Russia.

FRANCE'S IDEA OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 20

From the opinions gathered by the "L'Echo de Paris" in connexion with M. Briand's visit, the latter is going to insist in London on the recognizance of the France's rights to full payments. Only then, continues the Havas Agency from Paris, can France entertain the idea of a general conference on Europe's economic situation. On the whole, M. Briand's assistants are very optimistic.

WALL STREET EXPLOSION.

A MAN ARRESTED.

ACCUSED TURNS STATE EVIDENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. at 7 p.m., Dec. 19.

New York.—A Warsaw message states that a man, named Lindenfeld, has been tracked down by members of the American Secret Service and arrested in connexion with the great Wall Street explosion of mid-September last year. The suspected man is stated to have made a full confession.

A later message from Warsaw adds that Lindenfeld agreed to turn State evidence and he has given full particulars as regards the conspiracy which he declares was carefully planned with the intention to kill the financier, Mr. Morgan, but miscarried owing to the bomb exploding prematurely.

Lindenfeld has asserted that the Third Internationale of Moscow paid the New York Communists 30,000 dollars for distribution to the five principal conspirators, all of whom are now in Europe.

In the meantime the principal buildings in the financial district of New York are being additionally guarded in consequence of anonymous threats of reprisals for arrest.

INUNDATION OF HULL.

DAMAGE £750,000.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. at 7 p.m., Dec. 19.

Damage is estimated as high as £750,000 sterling as the result of inundation of Hull yesterday evening through an unprecedented high tide which was accompanied by a strong gale. Pedestrians suddenly found themselves walking up to their knees in water. Flooding of the railway thac necessitated diversion of the mail traffic. Securities and books in the basement strongrooms of many banks were affected, also food and drink stocks in the hotel cellars. The telephones and electric-lighting were put partially out of action and the streets were littered with debris, which included the bodies of hundreds of drowned rats.

The neighbouring villages were affected in the same way.

BELFAST.

RIOTING BEGINS AGAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. at 7 p.m., Dec. 19.

Recrudescence of fierce rioting in the East end of Belfast during the week-end has resulted up to the present in killing of five and wounding of sixteen persons. Three housewives were visited and attacked. Firing has resumed to-day.

OVERFLOWING OF THE HUMBER.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS STERLING.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 19

Pitiful scenes were witnessed in Hull yesterday evening as the result of the overflowing of the Humber. Christmas shopping was in full swing when an abnormal tide caused the Humber to overflow quickly submerging the area of a mile and a half from the banks including the shopping and working class districts. In many places water was from three to eight feet deep and people had to take refuge upstairs and even on roofs. Hundreds of homes have been ruined and the damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands sterling.

SENATE MEETING.

QUESTION OF ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE'S COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Senate was held last night, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, when the question of the election of two members of the Senate belonging to the Faculties of Science as representatives of the Universities on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, was considered.

At the outset Dr. A. Viegas raised an objection saying that the Senate had asked the Syndicate to review their decision affiliating the Royal Institute of Science to the University and as yet no decision had been received the Senate could not proceed with the appointment of the two representatives.

The Vice-Chancellor said the question before the Senate was not the decision of the Syndicate, but the election of two representatives.

Dr. Viegas said they had asked for 50 per cent representation and they had only got 25 per cent, which he thought was not enough. The Government had no business, besides, to have representatives of the donors, as the latter had not asked for it. He thought the Board of Management of this Institute was based on that of the Indian Institute of Science, which he thought was an ill-advised and unfortunate thing. He, therefore thought the Senate should pass on to the next item of on the agenda. The University wanted the functions of the representatives to be both advisory and inspectorial, whereas Government had written them that their duties would be purely to advise. He was not satisfied with it.

Prof. V. G. Kale seconded.

Mr. K. Natrajan thought Dr. Viegas had done great service by bringing the motion before the Senate, yet he (the speaker) wanted the Senate to proceed with the business on the agenda as he considered they had got sufficient representation on the Board, although the rules were capable of much improvement.

Mr. K. Subramaniayar wanted this question and another to be discussed by the Syndicate at the same time and he, therefore, supported the motion.

"PUTTING CART BEFORE THE HORSE."

Sir N. S. Chandavarker said they were putting the cart before the horse by proceeding to elect the two representatives, when other questions had first to be first considered. They were asked to take the second step without deciding on the first step. The Senate must remember that they were laying down a precedent, simply because the Government had asked them to elect two persons. It was a novel step, he thought.

The Vice-Chancellor said there was no irregularity involved. If the Senate wished they might refuse to elect the representations at all. They should proceed with the business.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi asked whether they should consider the smaller question before the more important question was decided.

The Vice-Chancellor said the Committee was being appointed for that purpose.

Dr. H. Mann moved that the question be referred back to the Syndicate.

Sir Narayan seconded.

Dr. Viegas then withdrew his motion.

Principal A. L. Covernton said they should elect two representatives and those gentlemen should be asked to consult with the Committee and take the necessary action in the matter.

After some further discussion Dr. Mann's proposition was adopted.

Some further minor business was conducted before the Senate adjourned.

INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO 3.

1. The Students' Conference will hold its sessions on 29th and 30th December. The subjects Committee will meet a day earlier.

2. The fee of the delegate is Rs. 2 and that of a member of the Reception Committee Re. 1. The rate of a visitor's ticket is Rs. 3 and Re. 1 only for High School Students. Delegateship forms will be supplied on application.

3. The delegates, the members of the Reception Committee and visitors will be provided with boarding and lodging accommodation at their own cost. The residence fee for the whole season has been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 and the meal charges would come up to Re. 1-8 per day. All other conveniences such as light, latrines, privis, Posts telegraphs will be arranged for. Special attention will be paid to sanitation and hygiene. Medical did when necessary will also be given.

4. Almost all the branches of the Indian National Congress including Musical Concert, Exhibition, lectures by distinguished specialists etc., will be open to all the students attending the conference on a payment of a modest fee of Rs. 3 throughout the Congress week.

5. A grand spacious pendal has been arranged for the Students' Conference as it is expected that this our Conference will attract large number of students from different Provinces of India. Special arrangements have been made to run trains from Sabarmati and Ahmedabad Stations to the Conference Pendal for the convenience of these attending the Conference.

6. The Reception Committee has decided to arrange lectures to be delivered by eminent specialists on subjects concerning the students, during the Congress Week under the auspices of the Students' Conference. Invitation have already been sent to such specialists. This being quite a new aspect of the Conference it is hoped that students from different quarters of India will avail themselves of this unique opportunity of hearing the great men of the land.

7. Those who want to move resolutions in the Conference are requested to send in the copies of their resolutions to the General Secretary. The telegraphic Address "Students."

Maung Chit Pe will move that the Council recommends to the Local Government the immediate release of all internees under the Defence of India Act. (A.P.)

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS

OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM. COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED

Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to

Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.

Marble & Tile Merchants & Contractors,
20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE), FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Maneklal

Public Accountants and Auditors.

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,

Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,

Telephone No. 2560.

COMFORT THAT SATISFIES ON CARS THAT SERVE
THE
DAIMLER STILL LEADS.

The quality of a Daimler has never been questioned, and the present stock of Cars exhibit the utmost refinement in finish and design.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Branch at Delhi | Apollo Bunder BOMBAY. | Telegrams, 'Obelo'

INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BUSINESSMEN!!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of Your Bussiness Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College, of Commerce and the Government College, are the results of experience and study of past twenty two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call.

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants.
Rs. 7-0 Just out,

2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1920, 2nd Edition) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 8-8.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountanty Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.

4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition in Print) Dealing with problems' of Organization and Promotion of Companies, Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Orders for 2nd Edition may be registered. Rs. 7-0.

PUBLISHERS.
Messrs. RAMACHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Book-Sellers, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos.
Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone 4545.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 20, 1921.

CUI BONO?

A little unobtrusive paragraph in the London "Daily Mail" in mail week tells of a Cabinet meeting at which it was decided definitely that Esgland must embark upon a policy of reconciliation with Islam. It was agreed that without the statesmanlike genius of M. Venizelos, Greece was incapable of governing a great empire! and it was also agreed that England's support of the Greek invasion of Anatolia was due to Mr. Lloyd George's sympathy with small nations! Well, all's well that ends well; and we are not disposed to quarrel with the reasons or excuses which the rulers of the British empire choose to give for their tremendous blunder, since they now see their error and are anxious to repair it. But there are certain questions we should like to ask the Government of India.

Though some of us may think that Mustafa Kemal's success has everything to do with the new direction of British policy, there is no doubt but that the Government of India and the India Office have worked hard to bring about the change, egged on and supported in their efforts by the Indian Khilafat movement. Therefore, the Government of India and the India Office have stood for the Khilafat movement in this matter necessarily, since it is a matter which concerns the very life of India as a country—and there is little doubt but that the Khilafat agitation led by Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali strengthened their hand in their contention with the Government of England. We cannot help imagining that they must have known some time ago that they were going to succeed in that contention. To what end, then, was the Karachi trial? Why, then, are the chief advocates of the solution which the Government of India recommended to the Government of England, the chief supporters of what is to be Great Britain's future policy, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment

The Karachi resolution was provisional; it was conditional upon the British Government continuing openly or otherwise its support of Greek aggression. The Government of India must, we fancy, at the time, have had a pretty shrewd idea that such support was, or soon would be, at an end. What useful purpose, therefore, could be served by the arrest and prosecution of beloved Muslim leaders on a point where sacred Law conflicts with man-made law, making the prosecution seem to every Muslim something very like a frontal attack on their religion? It seems to us a very serious mistake of policy since it will make the Indian Muslims question the sincerity of Government's professed concern for them, and must prevent them from rejoicing in the change of policy as they would have done had Shaukat Ali and his brother been at hand to lead them.

THE SINKING SHIP.

An interesting point about the advice tendered to the Government of the United Provinces by the Lucknow Liberal League is that there is in it not a clause to which the most loyal non-co-operator might not subscribe for fear of breaking his pledge to the cause. Were it not that, at the present juncture, no non-co-operator can associate himself with the Government by addressing an appeal to them or by tendering them advice, the manifesto might well have been drafted by a committee of non-co-operators—apart, of course, from the regrettable vagueness and lack of incisive phrasing which mars the manifesto and which would not be apparent in one issued by non-co-operators. The Lucknow Liberal League is an enclave of Moderates. The Government of the United Provinces have cause to remember with some gratitude previous assistance and support tendered to them by the body, for it has always looked so well in a Reuter's cablegram to England, or in a Parliamentary statement to proclaim that the Lucknow Liberal League has supported the Government in action calculated to delay India's arrival at complete autonomy. But it would seem that even a Moderate will turn. The members of Lucknow Liberal League have hitherto been prepared to practise at the bar, accept memberships of the Legislative Council and Assembly and generally to support an existing order which, while denying Swaraj to the country at large, allows them to live in fair comfort. But for all its patient (if remunerative) acquiescence in the indefinite postponement of *Swaraj*, it now appears that the Lucknow Liberal League is not nearly as out of touch with facts as we might have feared. Perhaps the Reforms have not yet had time thoroughly to do their demoralizing work on the Moderate mentality, for to-day we find avowed Moderates declaring in so many words that the Government's policy is based upon "a total misconception of the present temper of the people." This may be read as a frank admission that the true judges of the national temper have been the non-co-operators, for we cannot remember having noticed many manifestos from Liberal Leagues before the present crisis, drawing the Government's attention to what the Lucknow Liberal League describes as a state of "widespread dissatisfaction in the country" to which repression can only add. The Government have often declared with no protest from any Liberal League that the Reforms satisfied the vast majority of the people. But the Lucknow Liberal League now suggests that a state of "profound dissatisfaction" has prevailed in the country prior to the Government's embarking on a policy of repression. Indeed, this belatedly candid body of opinion goes further and advises Government to look to the "root causes of discontent and to remove them." This is precisely the advice tacitly tendered to Government by the non-co-operators at the inception of the movement. The only difference now, so far as we can perceive, between a member of a Liberal League and a non-co-operator is that, while both declare the country is dissatisfied, the former desires that a conference "enquire" into "root causes," and the latter claims to have laid his finger definitely on these "root causes." Need we repeat what constitute the root causes of the state of "profound dissatisfaction and discontent in the country"? They are the Khilafat grievance, the Punjab wrong and the demand for *Swaraj*.

The suggestion that a Round Table Conference is desirable is one on which we can make only one comment. The Congress has declared its aims which are the aims of the Indian nation. These are directed towards eradicating the root causes of discontent in India. The Congress party—that is the overwhelming majority of the people of India—are pledged to accept no less a concession than *Swaraj* within a very definite period; and with *Swaraj* must come power to punish the Punjab malefactors and to remedy the Khilafat grievance. The only point open to discussion in a Round Table Conference is the precise nature of safeguards which (as in the Irish and Egyptian draft agreements) Great Britain would desire in order to protect certain valuable interests. A Round Table Conference embarked on with the minority determined to prune the gift of *Swaraj* to but a shadow of real autonomy would merely be a waste of time and energy. The Indian people know what they want and have openly advertised the full extent of their claim. No number of Round Table Conferences will induce them to be satisfied with less. Such a Conference, therefore, can only be productive of good if the "Reformed" Government of India is prepared to discuss its further reformation into an essentially Indian Government. Nationalist delegates to a Round Table Conference will not be there to debate first principles but only for the purpose of arriving at an agreement as to ways and means to be adopted towards securing the fulfilment of India's desires.

But let it not be imagined that Nationalist India rejects the support of quondam Liberals as coming too late. On the contrary, the Congress welcomes the return to sanity and clear thinking of men whose re-conversion to the popular national point-of-view is a most significant promise of impending victory to the nation's cause. By it, the "reformed" system of government is deprived of the last vestige of title to continued existence. A Reformed Government of India with not a single *Indian* political party to support it would be the laughing-stock of the world and the world's ridicule would kill it if non-co-operation had not already done so. England's sincerity in her cant of the "white man's burden" has of late been too vigorously and too dangerously questioned in the world's councils for her to relish the position which the defection of the Moderates from the Government of India must bring about. And by recognising that non-co-operation must prevail, that the country is thoroughly discontented with the "Reforms gift," that the present repression is both iniquitous and useless, the Moderate party in Indian politics has testified most eloquently to the justice of the Congress cause. No more eloquent testimony could be vouchsafed even did the leaders of all the Liberal Leagues in the country attend the Congress in force. But such attendance would serve to stamp their present attitude towards repression with the sign of courage, logic and utter sincerity, and that is why the Congress has invited to its Ahmedabad sessions such Moderates as care to brave the anger of the bureaucracy and make public profession of their opposition as Indians to an administration which is now engaged in proving itself completely non-Indian—cynically scornful of the rights, civil and legal, of Indians who are patriots first.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

. . . The single test. 'Tis the bravest test, the noblest test, and 'tis the test that offers the surest and greatest victory. For one armed man cannot resist a multitude, nor one army conquer countless legions, but not all the armies of all the empires of earth can crush the spirit of one true man.'—Terence MacSwiney.

Friends of Turkey.

A new association is to be formed in London for the purpose of promoting understanding and friendship between England and Turkey; and we are amused to hear that some misunderstanding has arisen with regard to it. There is already in existence a society—the Anglo-Ottoman—of which the membership is open to all British subjects irrespective of their rank, race, religion or political convictions. There is thus no need for another society upon that basis, but there is room for a more exclusive body, to which more important people who do not care to sit beside just anybody, but yet, desire to promote good relations between England and Islam, would not hesitate to belong. Yet we hear that some people's minds are exercised because the rules of the proposed new association state that the right of membership shall be restricted to European British subjects only, though other than European members may from time to time be nominated by the Committee. This is regarded by some sensitive individuals as an affront to Indians. If it is so, it is of a kind to which all Indians are by now, inured. When we are trying earnestly to achieve some end, we do not quarrel with a group of fellow-workers even though they work apart from us and do not share our views about the state of Russia! We wish the new association all success, if from a distance.

Who Started the War?

It affords the cynic some little amusement to find Reuter assisting in congesting the wires by cabling to India a report that the ex-Kaiser in a letter to Hindenburg says Germany did not start the war but that the entente "deliberately brought it about." An introduction to the thrilling bit of news refers to the German declaration of that country's inability to pay the indemnity as demanded by the Allies. We, therefore, are led to conclude that Reuter's rather feeble flogging of a dead horse is attempted by way of propaganda. The artless news agency presumably pictures India snorting with indignant hatred of the ex-Kaiser and unanimously making up its mind that Germany must pay or perish. It will perhaps grieve the Baron's gentle soul that India of the Indians is a tribe tired of hearing about the ex-Kaiser whenever that ill-starred person's late realm fails to pay an indemnity instalment on the due date. And Reuter's Agency would probably shudder at the blasphemy of the statement that India is inclined to believe that all the belligerents are equally responsible for having started the war, and that, for instance, a country like Turkey was deliberately goaded into hostilities by a long series of persecutions and betrayals.

Who Is Right?

In a leading article to-day we analyse the manifesto issued by the Lucknow Liberal League in protest against the Provincial Government's policy of repression. We published yesterday an interesting report of Sir Harcourt Butler's counter-blast to universal protests in the country, by way of a speech at a Durbar. The Lucknow Liberal League's manifesto expressly declares that non-co-operation cannot be terrorised into quiescence by repression. The Governor of the Province had equally expressly declared at Lucknow that repression as a policy had proved successful. The Lucknow Liberal League has admitted in so many words that there exists acute discontent among the people which nothing but the eradication of its causes will allay while repression will only succeed in aggravating the general state of public dissatisfaction. Sir Harcourt Butler suggests that, according to reports from his trusty Commissioners, repression is bringing about conditions which if they continue to improve at the present rate should be quite Utopian in a few weeks. Who is right—the Governor and the Commissioners or two hitherto diametrically opposed political parties whose leaders unite in flat contradiction of the Governor?" Before we answer the question we should like to learn more about the sources of the optimistic Commissioner's reports to Sir Harcourt Butler. There was a time when the opinions of members of Liberal Leagues constituted Government's only guide to the temper of the people. But now apparently this one-time reliable indicator cannot be relied on. But if an instrument hitherto so trusted prove unreliable, what guarantee can Sir Harcourt offer India that the new guide to political feeling is not equally fallible?

Dilatoriness.

We have before us copies of four memorials sent to Government by Sheikh Abdul Ghafur, hereditary "Patel" of Wai whose rights, he says, have been encroached upon by the appointment of a deputy patel. His memorials, which are four in number, have hitherto remained unheeded. The 'watan' land, he says, has been in his family since 1713. He himself held the land and served as 'patel' since 1909 to 1919. In his memorial he has quoted a Government Order which forbids the nomination of a deputy when a hereditary watandar is alive. In his quest after justice, he has spent practically all he possessed. The adjudication of his claim should not take much time and we hope Government will see their way to relieve him of his anxiety at an early date.

Propaganda.

The "Hindu" writes:—

"The "Statesman" has the following special cable from its London correspondent:—"Mr. H. G. Wells, cabling from Washington on the subject of the proposed association of Nations condemns as "amazing" the assumption contained in the League of Nations' description of India as a self-governing nation. He says India is not anything like a nation, but is a confused variety of States, languages and races. Politically she is a profound mystery, has no real democratic institutions, and may never develop what institutions she has in European form, though she may possibly produce an entirely different series of institutions equally conducive to freedom and development. The case of the British in India was a very good one indeed. They had little cause to be ashamed of their past, and many things to be proud of. They had, however, good cause to be ashamed of their disregard of the Indian's future. They turned peace into paralysis, and did not educate enough. Always the excuse for suppression has been the fear of rivals. The whole purpose of the Association of Nations was to eliminate that fear." Mr. Walls betrayed his ignorance of Indian culture and nationality in his "Outline of History" and he does not seem to have learnt much since. We wonder if his denial of nationhood to India is merely due to the absence of institutions on the European pattern or to the presence of diversities which, as he views them, do not fit in with the western theories of nationality. But he has indirectly done us a good service by drawing attention to a huge diplomatic fraud which has been done at India's expense. India's place in the League is, from her standpoint, purely ornamental and her being represented in Europe as self-governing is, if not a mockery, a bit of clever propaganda in Britain's behalf. One would even think it was a case of two birds at a shot, for, apart from the desired propaganda, there was the assurance of an additional vote a the League's meetings."

Gokhale Education Society.

During the year under report the progress of the New English School conducted by the Society was greatly handicapped by financial difficulties. The income of the school was Rs. 16,415 and the expenditure Rs. 18,717, the deficit being made up by donations. The Society has decided to house the school in a building of its own, a wise step in view of the fact that the monthly rent of its meagre premises is Rs. 500. The number of pupils on the rolls declined from 620 to 460. This is due to unsatisfactory accomodation and equipment. The building under construction will cost about Rs. 1,25,000. The Society has received in cash Rs. 35,000 leaving an approximate balance of Rs. 72,000 to be made up. Two ladies have promised to give, under certain conditions, a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000. Philanthropic people of Bombay, it is hoped, will make up the deficit of Rs. 22,000. The University of Bombay is now thinking of introducing vocational training in schools. The New English School, despite adverse circumstances, has already made a beginning in that direction. It has also a boys' parliament, a school magazine, a co-operative store and debating clubs. A scout troop is organised under the Social Service League.

THE INDIAN PRESS,

FROM 1780 TO 1914

BY PABAC

I.

With the battle of Plassey (1757), the English became practically the masters of Bengal. Just after the conquest, the authorities were, for a decade or two, busy in elaborating a scheme as to the system of government which was to be adopted. Before this they were primarily merchants and traders, from that period they became rulers too. In 1773 the Regulating Act was passed, which created the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal; and we may presume that it took some time before a sort of harmony could be attained.

Within seven years of the Act, in January 1780, was started the first newspaper of India in its capital city of Calcutta. It was called the 'Bengal Gazette,' or, after its editor, 'Hickey's Gazette or Journal.' The articles published were of a very low order; in fact, one of its chief functions seems to have been to publish gross scandals, oftentimes private and personal. It was however very short lived and disappeared in 1782. There is an incomplete copy of the 'Gazette' in the Imperial Library of Calcutta. Another copy in a much better condition exists in the British Museum of London.

As it is the first paper published in India, we shall take the liberty to deal with it in some detail. It was started on Saturday, January 29, 1780. It called itself "a weekly political and commercial paper open to all parties but influenced by none." The paper and printing were very bad. The proprietor's name was James Augustus Hicky. The paper was never a high class performance, and although vulgar and defamatory, still enjoyed a rather peaceful life during the major portion of the year of its birth. It dealt with politics which, to it, meant what was of interest to the non-official Europeans. There was an interesting variety column under the heading 'Bon Ton Intelligence' in which ladies of society were spoken of; "their graces and attractions (and in some instances even their matrimonial successes or prospects) were dealt with freely." Sometimes the criticism was savage, and the objective, though dealt with anonymously or under pseudonym, could easily be discovered. Thus, to quote one of many, 'Trim' versified "on the present mode of dress—humbly inscribed to a certain fair damsel"—

"If Eve in her innocence could not be blamed,
"Because going naked she was not ashamed,
"Whoe'er views the ladies, as ladies now dress,
"That again they grow innocent sure will confess,
"And that artfully, too, they retaliate the evil—
"By the devil once tempted, *they* now tempt the devil."

This was well understood to have been directed toward Miss Emma Wrangham, a famous 'social star' of the time. The 'Gazette' gave various names while alluding to this lady, viz., 'Turban Conquest,' 'Hooka Turban,' 'St. Helena Filly,' or the 'Chinsurah Belle' or 'Beauty.' The satellites had also similar nicknames. Livius was referred to as 'Idea George' or 'Titus'; Barrister Davis as 'Counsellor Feeble'; Milton as 'Jack Paradise Lost'; another official as 'Peegdany Durgee.' Nor was one person confined to one name only. We shall make one other quotation from this column: "The celebrated beauty has again, we hear, refused Idea G——. It is true there is a little disparity between the parties, yet there are few ladies in her situation who would have declined the offer on that account, or would have thought it could have counter-balanced a settlement of £20,000. The truth is Counsellor Feeble has capered her out of her senses."

Then there was a 'Poet's Corner' in which the ambitious incapable would find scope for funny sentimentality. Thus to a lady-love:

"O lovely Sue,
"How sweet art thou,
"Than sugar thou art sweeter;
"Thou dost as far
"Excel sugar
"As sugar does saltpetre."

A footnote explained that in Scotland 'thou' was pronounced as 'thoo,' so that in the second line rhyming was not faulty.

It seems that Hickey was bullied for his conduct, and we find the following in an April number of 1781: "Mr. Hicky thinks it a duty incumbent on him to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general that an attempt was made to assassinate him last Thursday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, by two armed Europeans assisted by a Moorman." Busteed unwarrantedly makes caustic remarks on this passage with the object of discrediting the whole affair. But to try such a method to get rid of one's enemy was not uncommon in those days, since we hear so frequently of duels, challenges, attacks. Then again Hicky's objective was mainly Hastings and Impey; and Hastings' subsequent conduct toward Hicky certainly favours his assertion quoted above.

"A favourite method with the "Bengal Gazette" for pillorying those whom it desired to show up to public ridicule was to announce a play or masquerade or concert (which more than fashionable amusements), and so assign certain suggestive parts or characters to members of society disguised under the thinnest veil." (Busteed). In the 'Pay-Bill Extraordinary' we find that "at the New Theatre, near the Court-house, is now in rehearsal, a Tragedy, called 'Tyranny in Full Bloom,' or 'the Devil to Pay' with the Farce of 'All in the Wrong'." Among the Dramatis Personae, Hastings was put down as Sir Francis Wronghead, and called the Grand Turk; Sir Elijah Impey as Judge Jeffreys called Ven'ble

(Continued on page 10.)

MORE ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

GUJRAT ASKED TO BE READY FROM JANY.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

In to-day's "Navjivan", his Gujrati organ, Mahatma Gandhi asks Gujrat to be ready from January for civil disobedience. If Bardoli and Anand are not by that time ready for mass civil disobedience, individual civil disobedience will be undertakes. Those persons who are ready are to enlist their names in the Prantik Samiti. The test of fitness is the faith in non-violence, Hindu-Moslem-Sikh-Parsee-Christian-Jew unity, the observance of Swadeshi the riddance of untouchability and the capacity to spin efficiently. Those who offer themselves as volunteers are not to depend for their maintenance upon the Prantik Samiti. Although it is not necessary to ask women all of a sudden to go to jail, those who have drunk the nector of patriotism are of course to be ready. The subjects of the Indian States are not to offer themselves for recruitment, and those who are desirous of going to jail are to enlist their names in the Prantik Samiti. Those who are not ready to enlist themselves as volunteers can, however, cultivate the virtues of volunteers.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF MR. C. R. DAS'S SON.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

A Press communique states: In the *Bengalee* newspaper of the 11th instant there appeared a paragraph to the effect that Babu Chiraranjan Das, son of Mr. C. R. Das, who has been convicted in connection with recent disturbances in the town, was reported to have stated that when brought to Lalbazar under arrest a Sergeant had caught hold of his arm "and twisted it so much that it fairly came to the point of breaking." Secondly that in the lock-up Sergeants were beating certain volunteers, and on his protest three soldiers began kicking him from three sides and while they were going away beat him on the head.

Enquiry has been made into these allegations. When Babu Chiraranjan Das was brought into the thana two gazetted officers were present who have stated that he was not ill-treated in any way. When transferred to the lock-up he was examined by the doctor, according to the usual routine, and made no complaint of any kind; neither did he make any complaint to the Supedintendent of the Presidency Jail (Lt.-Colonel Hamilton, I.M.S.) to which he was transferred later. He has since been examined by Dr. Ashe, Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail who reports that there are no marks or bruises of any kind upon him; neither has he any injuries on the head. The Superintendent observes that any such twisting of the arm as alleged must have left some marks of bruises.

It is desirable in view of the attention which these allegations have attracted that these facts should be publicly known.—The "Englishman."

COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED.

Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Private Secretary to Mr. C. R. Das, has sent the following for publication:—

The Government in its belated communique does not say who conducted the enquiry—nor what the method or nature of the enquiry was. One would have expected that an enquiry of this nature would be conducted publicly by an independent body. Was this done? We are not told that if any witnesses were examined nor are we told if Sreeman Chiraranjan or his other seven comrades were examined. It speaks of there being two gazetted officers at the thana but does not mention what their position is and to what service they belong. We do not see why "the thana" is brought in at all as the assault is committed first in the prison van and then in the Lal Bazar lock-up.

A point is sought to be made that no complaints were made to the Doctor or the Jail Superintendent. This is not to be wondered at. The incident took place at Lalbazar while under police custody and one wonders how authorities responsible for the communique could expect Sreeman Chiraranjan to complain to the Doctor or the Jail Superintendent. Do the authorities expect that the non-cooperators would complain to them about the redress of their assaults? One fails to appreciate the logic which seeks to establish that when no complaint is made, a charge must be unfounded. I have personally seen along with many others, a swelling on his wrist on the day when I saw him in the court lock-up and the day after when I saw him in the Presidency Jail. The communique does not say when he was examined and it must have been long after when naturally the swelling must have subsided. About 50 eye-witnesses to the assault in the prison van corroborated before me Sreeman Chiraranjan's statement. Members of Deshabandhu Da's family had seen the swelling on his wrist when they saw him in the Presidency Jail. A non-co-operator who has gone to prison cheerfully fighting for a principle will not tell a lie and specially when he seeks nor redress. But as for the official communique I leave it to the public to judge.—The "Englishman."

CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

250 MORE ON SUNDAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Two hundred and fifty volunteers were arrested on Sunday.

DELHI'S QUOTA 131.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

Delhi's quota to-day one hundred and thirty-one arrests. Two batches of forty-six and forty-eight went out but were not arrested. There was an unusual display of force by police. A number of peaceful persons were beaten, some receiving serious injuries. Behaviour of Sergeants was aggressive but of Indian Police restrained. The city is peaceful.

ARRESTS AT MADIRAPUR.

ENLISTMENT OF LADY VOLUNTEERS.

A Correspondent from Madirapur writes to the "Servant":—

While convening a meeting at the Kalibari late in the evening Sj Hementa Kumar Sen, ex-muktear and a prominent Congress worker, was arrested with a batch of volunteers. These, again, were replaced by Sj Surendra Mohan Basu Mazumdar Assistant Secretary, Madaripur Congress Committee, with another fresh batch of volunteers, *Santasenas* are enlisting and merily joining in their hundreds Parents congratulate their sons while parting. Much enthusiasm prevails. Female volunteers will be out shortly, Jail accomodations is inadequate.

ARRESTS AT RANGPUR.

19000 VOLUNTEERS READY.

A Rangpur Correspondent writes to the "Servant":—

Four volunteers have been arrested at Chatra (Rangpur) including the president and the Secretary of Congress Sub comm't tee. Pandit Kissendeo Tewary, an eloquent preacher of Hindu Moslem unity was arrested at Saidpur. People have been enlisting in large numbers every day Resignation of forty local constables is rumourd. Ten thousand volunteers are ready for immediate service in Calcutta on requisition.

ALLAHABAD CASES.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

The cases of Pundits Shyamlal Nehru, Mohanlal Nehru. Mr. Kabadi, Sub-Editor, "Independent' came up for hearing yesterday in the District Jail.

"A NON-VIOLENT VOLUNTEER."

The case of Pt Shyamlal Nehru, came up for hearing before Mr. K. N. Knox at 3-10 p.m. in the jail premises on Pandit Shyamlal Nehru taking his seat Mr. Knox said to him:—

Mr. Shyamlal, You wanted me to come and you said you had something to say, what is it?

Pandit Shyamlal: I desire to know that the charge against me is.

Magistrate: But you said you wanted to say something. What is it?

Pandit Shyamlal: If I know what the charge is I can make a statement at once.

Magistrate: The charge is that you are a member of an unlawful association. It is not teachnically a charge for the case is only a summons case.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru; Is it a summons case?

Magistrate: Yes, at present.

Pandit Shyamlal: A summons case and 9 days in jail without trial!

Magistrate: The idea was you were to be prosecuted under Section 17 (2) The charge has been altered into one under Section 17 (1). The charge now is that you are a member of an unlawful association

Pandit Shamlal: I am a volunteer and hope to remain one.

Magistrate.—So you are prepared to admit that you are a volunteer?

Pt. Shyamlal: You gave me that thing the other day and asked me whether I had signed it. It was in Urdu and I did not know what it was. I understand by signing it I became a volunteer.

The Magistrate then reduced the conversation to writing and read it over. As the statement recorded did not mdke it quite clear that Pandit Shyamlal Nehru was aware of the contents of the form that he signed he wanted to add a note that he knew that he was pledging himself to be a volunteer—a non-violent volunteer. (Laughter.)

Magistrate: Are there violent volunteers? (Laughter.)

Pandit Shayamlal: None on our side. But it is necessary to lay the utmost emphasis on non-violence. Even our people at the Congress office yesterday showed it.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru was then asked if he would sign the statement. He said "Yes if you wish it". Then he signed the statement. This concluded the hearing and Mr. Knox said he would pass orders later. Judgment was reserved.

PANDIT MOHAN LAL.

The case of Pandit Mohanlal was then taken up. He refused to speak in English whereupon Mr. Knox examined him in Hindustani. The accused admitted his signature to the pledge. The Magistrate enquired if he accepted the terms of the pledge to which Pandit Mohanlal said that his signature meant that he accepted the terms of the pledge.

The judgment was reserved.

MR. KABADI'S CASE.

Mr. Kabadi was then called. He walked into court with quiet dignity and took his seat. A few formel questions were put to him. He was then given the form in Hindi and asked whether he had signed it. Mr. Kabadi replied in the affirmative, and to a question whether he understood the contents of the form and for what purpose he signed it he said "yes". Another piece of paper was put into his hands. It was in Marrati and Mr. Kabadi said it was only a letter announcing an urgent meeting of the managing council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee of which he was a member. It had nothing to do with the present case. The Magistrate then asked Mr. Kabadi whether he had anything to say. Mr. Kabadi said "Nothing". Asked whether he wanted to show cause why he should not get the punishment to which he had rendered himself liable under the law, Mr. Kabadi said "No" and this concluded the hearing in the case. The magistrate said he would pass order on Thursday.

There were no more trials on Wednesday.

THE ILLTREATED YOUNGSTERS.

The Court issued orders discharging seven volunteers of tender age who had been arrested on the 11th. Some of these lively boys visited the "Independent" offiec yesterday and complained bitterly of their ill-treatment at the hands of Mr Rajab Ali Over 20 of them, they said were stuffed into a motor van which contained accommodation for hardly ten persons. They could sit or stand with the greatest difficulty.—The "Independent."

ARREST OF "RANGOON MAIL" EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Mr. Mawzar Ali Sokhta, formerly Allahabad Vakil and lately Editor, "Rangoon Mail" who had come here a few days ago has been arrested on a warrant from Burmah and taken to Rangoon. Reports of arrests and convictions are coming in from various parts of the province.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 17.

Prosecutions under sections 108 or other sections continue to be lodged against workers all over Sind. The latest is the serving of a notice under Section 108 on Mr. Kisumal, President Sahit District Congress Committee, the arrest of Moulvi Fateh Mahomed, and prosecution of Moulvi Sayad Alibux. People are firm and calm. Arrests of principal workers are expected shortly.

TRIAL OF CIVIL RESISTERS.

FRESH PICKETS COMING UP.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

Eleven civil resisters were handed before the Contonment Magistrate and fined Rs. 50 all refused to pay but were asked to go but distress warrants have been issued. Rustum Ardesar who was in the Yeravada lock up refuses to take the jail food and demanded milk but was told that cows had non-cooperated. He observed fast for four days. He is now released and his case comes off on the 23rd. Distress warrants have also been issued against all those who were fined by the City Magistrate. To-day a fresh batch of 26 picketed the liquor shops. Most of them are merchants and dalals of the market. People are firm but quiet.

COMILLA LADIES.

ENROLLED AS VOLUNTEERS.

A Comilla Correspondent writes to the "Servant:"—

In view of the present political situation in Calcutta and elsewhere the pleaders of Comilla at a meeting held last evening resolved that they would put on Khadder clothes henceforward, would enlist as volunteers when necessary and would pay monthly subscription to the Congress and Khilafat Funds.

At a ladies meeting held in the house of Babu Akhil Chandra Dutta under the Presidency of Mrs Dwijadas Dutta—16th ladies enrolled themselves as volunteers.

LADY VOLUNTEERS AT GAUHATI.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Dec. 14.

One hundred ladies have enlisted themselves as volunteers at Gauhati. The Congress office was occupied by the Police on the 13th instant. Everyday volunteers are being arrested. People have remained absolutely non-violent. People have rapidly begun to take to Khadi.

BENGAL'S TOTAL OVER 1,500.

ALL COLLEGES AFFECTED.

VICEROY READY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

THE REPRESSIVE POLICY.

MEDAL RETURNED AS PROTEST.

(From The Congress Publicity Bureau, Lahore.)

We are informed that Dr. B. J. Sahni L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.) D. P. H. (London) of Lahore has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Punjab, on the 15th December, 1921.

I have the honour to return herewith the Recruiting Medal awarded to me for my services during the Great War, as, in the face of the intensely repressive policy recently adopted by Government, I do not consider it consistent with my self-respect, as an Indian, to wear this decoration any longer. I may be allowed to mention that I examined during the War about twenty thousand recruits without any charge and that I held the honorary rank of Captain in the Indian Medical Service.—The "Tribune."

CALCUTTA COLLEGES.

STUDENTS SUSPEND STUDIES.

The students of Bangabasi, Post Graduate and University Law Colleges yesterday suspended attending their classes in pursuance of resolutions passed by them. A representative of the "Bengalee" visited the above colleges and found that the students were in an excited mood as they appeared to have taken strong exception to the repressive measures adopted by the Government of Bengal, and particularly to the assault upon Principal Heramba Maitra and to the arrest of ladies.

BANGABASI COLLEGE.

A large number of students were seen crowing themselves in front of the college premises, while a few were inside. The following appeal was issued over the name of Gour Mohan Ghose (4th Year, B. Ss.) on behalf of the students and which was posted at the College gate.

"Brothers,

You are certainly aware of the grave situation created in our National life by the re-actionary activities of the Government in the course of the last few days. We, the students now owe a duty to the country in her crisis. The Government has launched upon this mad policy of repression at the direct instigation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Anglo-Indian papers, the sworn enemy of our National aspirations. We do therefore propose that as a measure of protest we should immediately boycott all sorts of foreign goods and wear nothing but Khaddar. We believe that in this small measure of service to the country, we shall not be found wanting, and Khaddar will become our uniform before the 18th of December, 1921. The strike continues upto 31st Dec. 1921."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Post-Graduate Students held a meeting yesterday noon in the compound of the Darbhanga buildings in which the present situation was discussed. Reference was also made to the assault upon Principal Maitra and on the volunteers and also to the arrest of the ladies. Finally they decided that they would suspend attending their classes as a protest against the measures adopted by the Government of Bengal.

Our representative was also told that the Law classes were not held yesterday morning for the same reason.

HOWRAH BAR.

In pursuance of a declaration signed on Monday, the attendance of members of the Howrah Criminal Bar was very thin yesterday. The Bar Library presented deserted appearance, only about a dozen turning up. Several of the members who suspended their practice sine die came to the Library on duty subsequently, but did not do any work.—"Bengalee."

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE JOINS.

The students af the Presidency College who remained unaffected so long by the present student movement met together in the College compound on Thursday morning and decided by majority to abstain from attending their classes from that day till the 31st inst. as a mark of protest against the present repressive policy pursued by the Government. A notice over the signature of the Principal was posted on the College notice board in which it was stated inter alia "I am informed that Mrs. C. R. Das paid a visit to the Eden Hostel this morning, appealed the students to strike and special effort is now being made to seduce them." The students took strong exception to the language used by the Principal in the notice in question in reference to Mrs. Das and passed a resolution strongly protesting against the language used by him. In accordance with the resolution most of the students kept out from the college.

The situation in other colleges remained unchanged.—The "Bengalee."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUGGESTION.

A REPRESENTATIVE DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has approached the Viceroy with request that His Excellency should receive a deputation of a few representatives of the provinces who desire to call his attention to the gravity of the present situation and urge immediate adoption of measures necessary to relieve it. The Deputation also urge upon His Excellency the desirability of calling a Round Table Conference to which representatives of every important shade of opinion in the country should be invited to consider and recommend what measures should be adopted on more important questions which are at present agitating the minds of large sections of populations.

VICEROY AGREES TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Associated Press understands that His Excellency the Viceroy has acceded to the request that he should receive a deputation composed of representatives of the provinces who wish to put before him and his Government their views on the present situation and to request him to summon a conference. The deputation will wait on His Excellency on the morning of the 21st instant.

INVITATION TO MAHATMA.

TO MEET PT. MALAVIYA AND MR. J. DWARKADAS

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas have invited Mr. Gandhi to meet them at Bombay on or about the 23rd to discuss the present political situation. Mr. Gandhi has accepted the invitation.

MESSRS. DWARKADAS AND KUNZRU'S INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

It is understood that Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Hirdaynath Kunzru had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati and have both left for Calcutta where Mrs. Besant and Pandit Malaviya have already preceded them.

DYAL SINGH COLLEGE STUDENTS.

RESOLVE TO PUT ON KHADDAR.

Dec. 13.

On Monday the 13th instant the second year students of the local Dyal Singh College, in a meeting held in the compound unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

(1) This meeting of the second year students of the college congratulates the leaders on their arrests.

(2) This meeting congratulates Lala Raghbur Sahai, a second year student of the college on the arrest of his father, Lala Hanwant Rai, Secretary Congress Committee, Delhi.

(3) This meeting requests the students to attend the college dressed in khaddar with effect from the 19th instant.

(4) This meeting requests the students not to participate in any of the festivities connected with the ensuing visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lahore.—Bandematram.

Dec. 14.

All the students in their respective class meetings have unanimously passed the following resolutions—(1) on the use of Khaddar and the discarding of foreign cloth (II) on the boycot of festivities connected with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Lahore (III) congratulations on the arrest of nationalist leaders, like Shri Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Santanam, Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan, etc., etc.—The "Tribune."

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA'S CIRCULAR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has issued a circular in which it is written "I always look to the interest of the State. I introduced some reforms in the State when their introduction in other States was not even dreamt of. In future too I will introduce more reforms when I deem proper. The subject has got no right to middle with state affairs at the instigation of outsiders, Voilators shall be brought to book and will be dealt with as conspirators.—*Vakil.*

IN BEHAR.

STIR AMONG LAWYERS.

PEACE MAINTAINED.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary of Central Khilafat Committee writes:—The repressive campaign was opened by the Behar Government on the 10th instant with the searching of the offices of the Congress Committee, the Khilafat Committee and the Sedaqat Ashram, when Maulvi Shafi and many others were arrested. On the 12th more arests, numbering nearly a hundred, took place; hundreds of volunteers were, however, prepared to follow their brethren to prison. As a result no more arrests were made and the citizens were left to themselves. On the 13th Kazi Ahmed Hussein, Secretary, Dt. Khilafat Committee, and Kishni Parekh, Secretary Dt. Congress Committee, Gaya, were arrested and their arrests led to suspension of practice by the entire bar of Gaya consisting of about 100 barristers and vakils. Moulvi Khurshed Hossain, in jail has refused to see anybody in prison without khadi dress. It is understood that the authorities refused to arrest Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque. That very same day. Mr. Akbari, a prominent barrister of the province, gave up his practice as protest. The whole of Behar has been electrified by a wave of enthusiasm and hundreds of volunteers parade the streets of Mozafarpur in full force. Arrests, however, have ceased. Strong rumours are afloat in the city to the effect that Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Advocate General, has been contemplating resignation of his office. Members of the Patna Bar are seriously considering suspension of practice. The Secretary of the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, Gaya, is stated to have resigned his post and the people in general are to say the least quite indifferent about the visit. A complete hartal is expected Behar on the 22nd, the day of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Non-violence has been the keynote of the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi and Behar can be congratulated upon preserving her peace and quiet in face of provocation. Patna Bar seriously considering suspension of practice. Moderates say this is a war between Bureaucracy and Indian Nation Behar following Mahatmaji in letter as well as in spirit.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

ARRESTED PATRIOTS CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

At a general meeting of the Reception Committee of the 37th Indian National Congress held on Wednesday a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating Deshbandu Das, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other patriots on their arrest and imprisonment. The Reception Committee also referred the question of the Presidential election to the All-India Congress Committee.

LUCKNOW CASES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

Mr. Mohamed Shafi, City Magistrate, recorded further evidence against some of the accused in political cases which were heard yesterday. Mr. Syed Bashirat Ali Jalib, Editor of the "Hamadam," who was called as a witness protested to the Magistrate against giving evidence and for being summoned as a witness. He stated that as a journalist he did not and should not disclose the sources of information. But as Police informed him that his office would be searched and the papers taken out he had produced such papers he could, in order to avoid trouble both to the Police as well as to his office people.

The accused Mr. Kaliquazaman protested against the recording of the above statement of Mr. Jaleeb as it was absolutely irrelevant. Mr. Jalib then gave evidence regarding the report of a Khilafat meeting in the "Hamadam." The case is proceeding.

CONGRESS AND INVITATION TO MODERATES.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Referring to the invitation issued by the Congress Reception Committee to the Nationalists and Moderates the "Englishman" says:—Nationalists in control of the Congress, without making life and property insecure and still remaining within the limits of the law, have many means of making the administration difficult, in order to obtain the Swaraj they desire, and a tussle fought out in the councils would still take place as to the time which must elapse before the British can afford to surrender all control over the domestic affairs of the country. It might finally end in a tired Government consenting to some kind of commission or conference with a view to revising the Government of India Act before the ten years of experiment, which had been proposed, elapsed.

A Rangoon, message of Dec. 19. states:—At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Thrusday, Maung Shew Glay, will move that the Council recommends to the Local Government that a respectful and cordial welcome be extended to the Prince of Wales in the name of Burma Legislative Councilur.

DEADLOCK AT SURAT.

MR. PRATT AND CITIZENS.

BANKS INSTRUCTED NOT TO ACCEPT CHEQUES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 18.

Your readers know by this time the arbitrary action to which Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of North Division committed himself in breaking open the locks of the Municipal Schools of Surat. The Surat Municipality handed over the charge of these schools to the Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal, last Thursday. All these schools were given holidays from the 18th instant till the 3rd January owing to the Congress Sessions at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner having conferred with Mr. Martin, Collector of Surat proceeded towards the Gopipura School in company of the Police Superintendent, Mr. Manekshah, Dy. Police Superintendent, Taiyaarkhan, City Magistrate, Mamlatdar, Magistrate Mr. Juel, Hon. Magistrate Rao Bahadur Ranjit, and Municipal Councillors, Messrs. C. M. Gandhi, Khasunkha, and Mashkati. Having broken open the lock of the school, the cupboards were removed of their locks and the school building was made over to Mr. Gopaldas Shah, Dy. Educational Inspector. The schools No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 42, 27, and 63, the Nananat Kanyashala and the Gangatram Kanyashala were similarly dealt with.

Thereafter Mr. Pratt issued handbills under his signature stating, among other things, that the schools would begin work from the 19th instant and that the parents were requested to send their children to respective schools.

The Secretaries of the Rastriya Kelavani Mandal, soon after, issued a manifesto, in the course of which, they appealed to the public of Surat to maintain the fair traditions of the historic city by abstaining from sending their children to the schools controlled by the Government. They assured the people that as soon as the Congress Session was over the National Schools would begin to work as before.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat was held on the 18th on the Tilak Maidan under the presidency of Mr. Chinai. The President addressing a vast concourse of enthusiastic people said that Surat was soon going to be put tried. He emphasised the fate of two cheques given to the Secretary of the Rashtriya Mandal, one of Rs. 15,000 to the Imperial Bank of India and another of Rs. 25,000 to the Central Bank of India. Mr. Pratt, the President stated, instructed the Agent of the Imperial Bank by note and the Bombay Office of the Central Bank by wire not to accept the said cheques. Amidst loud cries of "shame" "shame" Mr. Chinai informed the audience that while the Surat Branch of the Imperial Bank refused to act according to the instructions of Mr. Pratt it was the Manager, Mr. Pochkhanawall of the Central Bank, who declined to cash the cheque on the ground that he was asked to do so by Mr. Pratt.

Very fervent appeals were made by Messrs. Doyaljibhai and Kalyanji to observe peace at all costs and the speakers called upon the citizens to prove their worth for Swaraj by passing through the ordeal of suffering and sacrifice.

Mr Ghia has left for Ahmedabad to consult Mahatmaji on the action to be taken in future.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT TAKES POSSESSION.

BY BREAKING OPEN LOCKS.

(Associated Press.)

A Nadiad correspondent wires under date 19th:—Yesterday the Deputy Inspector, in the presence of the Collector and the police, took possession of the Nadiad Municipal Rastriya Schools at 11 a.m. by breaking open the locks. People are quiet.

POLICE TAKE POSSESSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Dec. 19.

Yesterday the Deputy Inspector in presence of the Collector and the Police took possession of the Nadiad Municipal Rastriya Schools at 11 a.m. by breaking open the locks. The people are quiet.

ANGORA FUND.

A MEETING AT DHARAVI.

On the night of Sunday last a largely attended public meeting was held at Dharavi (Mahim) under the Presidency of Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, for the purpose of collecting funds for Angora. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Bharucha, the revered mother of the Ali Brothers and a few Mahomedan gentlemen.

Collections were then made, which amounted to Rs. 3,882/- Besides this, a pair of new shoes and two pieces of khaddar were presented for the Angora Fund. It was also announced that the residents of Dharavi had contributed a sum of Rs. 2,100/- to the Angora Fund on the day when Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was arrested.

MORE MODERATE PROTESTS.

POLICY OF REPRESSION.

"DEFEATS ITS OWN OBJECT."

MADRAS LIBERALS SUGGEST A CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Liberal League held last evening Sir Sivaswami Aiyer presiding the following resolution was passed:—This League while recognising the difficulties of Government in dealing with the present critical situation, views with great concern the inauguration of a policy of wholesale repression and indiscriminate arrests and is emphatically of opinion that such a policy defeats its own object by increasing the tension, alienating popular sympathy and aggravating general unrest. Resolutions disapproving the extension of part (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to Madras, outside the martial law area, and calling on the Government to reconsider the present policy, suggesting a conference of representatives of all shades of opinion, were also passed.

A MODERATES' APPEAL.

FOR A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The following statement has been sent to "The Englishman" by Mr. J. Das Gupta for publication. It will be noticed that it is signed by a number of leading Bengalis, and a note states that "we have got over a thousand signatures which will be published gradually":—

1. The latest development in the political situation in the country makes it impossible for any section of the community either to look on with equanimity or to stand aside from the struggle which is going on in their midst. It must be recognized that the non-cooperation movement is only a symptom of an almost universal desire for the immediate establishment of Swaraj to which it has been seeking to give an organized expression. Practically the country accepted the general principles of non-cooperation including such eminent leaders as the late Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. It is recognized as a perfectly constitutional method of political struggle under all civilized Governments. It must be further recognized that this desire for Swaraj is most natural and legitimate in view of the fact that under the existing system of Government the nation is incapable of true progress or self realisation or asserting its rightful place in the commonwealth of nations.

2. Our object has always been and still is to secure the birthright of our people, namely Swaraj, so far as may be without destroying the continuity of the State in the country. We have always been as we still are opposed to the destruction of the instruments of the State upon which the very existence of the State as State depends and without which universal anarchy must inevitably overcome the people.

3. While admitting that the Government had a difficult situation to face they cannot refuse reasonably to recognize their own share of the responsibility for it. The Government should have foreseen almost everything that has happened during the last 12 months; and should have made a timely attempt towards the settlement of the issue before them. The responsible Ministers of the King and His Majesty's Government in this country missed a splendid opportunity to offer a solution of the problam when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught came out to open the new legislative council. A declaration that full responsible Government at an early date would be established automatically in India joined to a recommendation for the extension immediately of full provincial responsibility and a frank attempt towards finding reasonable redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs would have easily prevented the present anxious developments.

4. His Excellency Lord Reading has not availed himself of his opportunities. He has come with an open mind and with full powers from the King and Cabinet to find a solution of the present difficulties. If His Excellency had accepted the proposal of a round table conference last summer and had helped the formulation of an agreed scheme to secure the early establishment of full Swaraj the situation might have been saved. Mahatma Gandhi called upon his followers to allow the new Viceroy reasonable time to think out a policy and to redress the grievances of the people. In failing to utilise that comparatively calm atmosphere His Excellency has, we fear, lost a most favourable opportunity.

5. The latest activities of the Government have instead of easing very considerably increased the gravity of the situation. All classes of people have taken the present policy as one of relentless repression of the legitimate wishes and activities of the people to work out their political salvation by their own self-endeavours and self-sacrifices. The feeling in the country is that the action taken by the Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act against Congress volunteers and the misapplication of the Seditious Meetings Act to business meetings of the Provincial Congress Committees mean an attack on the constitutional status and rights of the Congress without openly proclaiming it as an unlawful association. In view of this proclamation the Congress had either to submit to be indirectly suppressed or refuse to obey an order which is without legal or political justification,

6. It must be clearly recognized that the present struggle cannot continue in its present form for very long. It is equally clear that this struggle can only end in one or other of the following ways:—

Firstly—the present policy of the Government will completely demoralise the non-cooperation movement or alternatively the non-cooperation movement will demoralise the Government. It is our considered opinion that neither of these results is desirable in the interests of all concerned—the former will drive the movement underground and the latter can only lead to absolute despotism.

7. After giving our best consideration to the facts and circumstances of the present situation we are deliberately of opinion that the Government should first cry an immediate truce and offer an opportunity to the people, both non-cooperators and others, to meet in a conference to consider the situation and find a reasonable settlement by their common consent. We ask His Excellency the Viceroy to call such a conference without any loss of time and to direct the release of all persons now detained in consequence of the application of recent measures. We feel absolutely convinced that in the the event of the Government refusing or failing to allay this increasing unrest by withdrawal of the present policy all sections of the community will be driven into this struggle, putting aside for the time being all differences of political opinion. Wise and timely statesmanship may yet avert a crisis.

(S. D.) (Sir) Ashutosh Chowdhury.
(Sir) Prafulla Chandra Roy.
Bipin Chandra Pal.
Satyananda Bose.
J. Chowdhury.
H. D. Bose.
(Kumar) Satyananda Ghosal.
A. C. Dutt, M.L.C.
A. N. Chowdhury.
S. K. Sen.
Syed M. Masih.
Moudad Rahaman.
S. Wajid Ali and others.
Heramba Chandra Maitra (agrees with the last four paragraphs.)

N.B.—We have got over a thousand signatures which will be published gradually.

SWAMI VISHWANAND'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

The "Englishman publishes the following Open Letter to His Excellency the Viceroy by Swami Vishwanand:—

Since I have heard and read the news of arrests of Deshbandhu C. R. Dass and Lala Lajpatrai, my respected friends my heart is bleeding, and I am always thinking, and passing nights without rest, that is why I am still let loose and had not the fortune of going to Jail. I take this opportunity, to clear the wrong impression on the minds of the Behar Government, and local Officer, and possibly that of yours, that rumours afloat that there will be strike in the coalfield, and probably violence are quite baseless. "Being a strict follower of non-violent non-co-operation, I have strictly told to my followers to not lose their temper on my arrest, and even if I am hanged, and I am certain, that if they believe in my preachings, they will surely act on my principle, and those of Mahatma Gandhi Therefore I assure you, and invite your attention, to issue instructions for my arrest as early as possible, and thus give me the opportunity for which I am so anxiously waiting. I am a leader of the local Volunteer Corps, and I am still organising more Corps, which has been declared unlawful, therefore I am liable to be prospected under any section of your bureaucratic law and its I.P.C., etc. With a hope this will meet with a ready response, and will help in relieving the burden of my mind.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POLICY.

The "Leader" writes:—The Liberals of Bengal seem to have awakened to the dangers of the present policy of repression and have rightly pointed out in their manifesto that 'coercion is no remedy for political unrest and a repressive policy will defeat itself in the long run and lead to serious results.' The constitutionalists who yet retain their mental balance cannot avoid pointing out to Government that the present policy is likely to react on its own head, and weaken, instead of strengthening, the forces of law and order. Of course it knows its own responsibilities and, as Lord Reading stated in Calcutta, it is adopting measures which it honestly believes are right, but as it seeks inspiration from various channels, the Liberals would be failing in their duty if they failed to advise the Viceroy according to their lights. They are certainly more in touch with popular thought on the one hand and the view-point of Government on the other, and are therefore the best qualified to arrive at a correct judgment. They have, in the midst of abuse and contumely from their own countrymen, refused to follow a policy of non-co-operation with Government, and they would be acting the part of an enemy both to Government and the country if they did not solemnly warn the former that the present negative and destructive policy can only lead to further confusion. They do not deny and cannot deny that the position of Government and its officers was becoming almost impossible, that on principle no Government can yield to dictation and that the non-co-operators have been trying to force its hands in order to further their own ends. There is rejoicing in their camp that at last the Government has been caught. Most of them laugh at the terrors of jail and are courting arrest to stimulate the spirit of sacrifice among their countrymen. But realizing the enormous difficulties of the position of Government and even admitting the necessity of restraining action, they are clearly of opinion that the manner of executing the policy for the enforcement of respect for law is calculated to defeat its own and to weaken further the position of Government. One of the greatest defects of the Indian Government has been its lack of imagination, as also its ignorance of popular psychology. These have led to grave blunders in the past the effects of which have not been removed by belated and grudging acknowledgments of mistake. The present policy is also indicative of a singular lack of imagination which was the least expected of Lord Reading. It is time that he came more in touch with the realities and has a free and frank talk with some of the Indian politicians who are in touch with Indian thought and feeling, not only in the towns but also in the rural areas, in order to find out the effects which the present policy has begun to produce on the mass mind. We are afraid it is producing a more deadly effect than all the wild preachings of the non-co-operators.

REPRESSION.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRINCE.

The following telegram was sent on the 12th instant by the Editor of the "Northern Star" and the "Nava Bharat," Dehra Dun, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

"Before arrival of your Royal Highness, India hoped that you would bring us a message of goodwill relief and lasting peace. But unfortunately events following your Royal Highness' arrival in our country have enshrouded the entire nation with gloom. The situtions is extremely critical. Discontent is growing into despair and incensed by repression despair is developing into desparation. Persons who resort to criminal intimidation and coercion are not necessarily Non-co-operators but that very same motley crowd of irresponsible hooligans who disturb peace of society in all countries including England. Ordinary law is quite sufficient to deal with such individuals who neither command nor deserve public support or sympathy. Why in God's name is all this terrible tragedy being repeated in your Royal Highness' presence in this country to-day? Why is any unforin this country to-day? Non-co- the people's good in the past. Non-co-operators are opposed only to the present system of "wooden" rule in India. They will respect, honour, love and welcome Your Royal Highness just as they did receive Royalty before if they are duly reconciled with due justice and Royal magnanimity and grace. India's loyalty to her Sovereign is still intact if her legitimate aspirations are fulfilled and all great wrongs are duly righted. Burning indignation prevails among all classes of my countrymen to see eminent workers including Congress Presidents and the intelligentsia of the nation being persecuted and dishonoured like ordinary lunatics and criminals which they decidedly are not. This unprecedented tide of wholesale and ruthless repression is quite unworthy of Britain's traditions and fair reputation as a democratic and civilised power. Pray convey this last message of India's appeal to our August Sovereign and intervene immediately. Release all political Prisoners forbid repression and reconcile India and thus save the Empire and earn the lasting gratitude of humanity."

POLICY OF REPRESSION.

DR. GOUR QUESTIONS VICEROY'S JUSTIFICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Dr. Gour, Member of the Legislative Assembly, in an interview with the Associated Press representative said that he had published his views on Government's present policy under which concerted action had been taken all over India apparently with a view to suppress the activities of non-cooperators. He considered the present policy to be one of general repression. Free use was being made of two repressive laws which the special committee of Indian Legislature had unanimously condemned and recommended for repeal at the ensuing Delhi session and which recommendation the Government had presumably accepted. He was in general agreement with his four colleagues who had entered public protest against ruthless repression and he did not feel convinced by His Excellency's defence of his Government's policy. The fact the Central and certain provincial Governments have been acting in concert did not alter the fact that wholesale arrests of responsible public leaders had caused a feeling of consternation throughout the land and they who had courageously broken away from the popular movement in the hope of achieving quicker success in their national goal by adopting the policy of responsive cooperation with the reformed Government had been brought on verge of having to review and re-examine their own attitude and policy towards Government which had so clearly abandoned its own previous policy. The whole country was crying for further reforms. Those given had been tried and found inadequate. What was His Excellency's reply to this demand? In his speech to members of Bengal Mahajan Sabha His Excellency was reported to have justified the arrests in order to prevent intimidation coercion and unlawful pressure upon people. But how many cases of such intimidation had been brought to book? How many intimidators had been convicted? He hoped Government would see its way to immediately releasing all leaders such as Lala Lajpatrai, the Nehrus and Mr. C.R. Das. They should never have been arrested.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

The Secretary, Indian Association, has addressed the following letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and also to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Association to address the following communication to you and to request you to be so good as to place it before His Excellency:—

The situation that has arisen in the city during the last few days in consequence of some recent Government measures and of the manner in which effect has been given to them by the military and the police has been causing grave anxiety to all who are interested in the preservation of peace and order. It has created wideepread panic among the citizens and has caused considerable tension of feeling and my Committee therefore are constrained to urge upon His Excellency the necessity of taking immediate steps to allay the prevailing alarm and uneasiness.

Among the points to which my Committee desire to specially invite the attention of His Excellency, are the following:—

(1) The widespread impression, confirmed by newspaper reports of trials, that persons are being arrested and convicted simply for selling or wearing khaddar, crying Bande Mataram or Gandhi Maharaj-ki-jai, or for asking people to close their shops on December 24. (2) Assaults and rude behaviour by the military, the police and the Anglo-Indian Civil Guards on unoffending persons. (3) Indiscriminate arrests. (4) Arrests of ladies. (5) Maltreatment of arrested persons. (6) Reported forcible seizure and removal of khaddar from shops and other places. (7) Trial of prisoners in camera and in jail, information in some cases not being given even to counsel desirous of appearing for, or watching proceedings on behalf of accused persons. (8) Severity of the sentences passed on persons accused of political offences, or offences of a technical or trivial character. (9) The detention of persons in custody without any charge being formulated against them. (10) The stationing of military pickets in various parts of the city (in some cases with machine guns).

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Committee most earnestly and respectfully urge that His Excellency may be pleased to bestow his careful attention on the above-mentioned causes of the deplorable state of unrest which has been created in the city, and to remove them with a view to the restoration of public confidence.

My Committee further urge that an official communique may be immediately issued stating the measures that are resolved upon by the Government for the purpose indicated above.

My Committee hold (i)) that a high judicial officer, possessing public confidence, should be deputed to sift the evidence in the cases of persons convicted of political offences and offences covered by the recent Proclamation, (ii) that persons convicted without sufficient evidence should be released, and (iii) that the power enjoyed by Government under section 402 Criminal Procedure Code to commute sentences should be freely exercised so as to remove the feeling of unrest now prevailing.

My Committee beg earnestly to repeat what they have urged before that political offenders should be treated as first class misdemeanants as in England, and not as ordinary criminals under any circumstances.

In conclusion my Committee deem it their duty to invite His Excellency's attention to the fact that great excitement has been caused by the assault on Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, which can only be allayed by the issue of an official communique stating the punishment inflicted on the offender, and the steps taken to prevent similar occurrences in future.

"GOVERNMENT'S REPRESSIVE POLICY."

In continuation of my previous letter of date I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Association to address you the following communication on the present repressive policy of the Government.

My Committee have no hesitation in saying that the action of the Government during the past few days has brought about a situation which is full of grave peril to the best interests of the country. The Indian Association have always supported and will support the Government in all attempts to put down lawlessness and intimidation, but when the Government, in the name of preserving peace and order, allow their own officers to exceed the bounds of law and to create a general state of terrorism, they feel bound to enter their emphatic protest.

It is to be sincerely deplored that the Government should have thought it necessary to use the extraordinary power under Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act to deal with the situation and that at time when it was widely known that an early repeal of these obnoxious pieces of legislation had been unanimously recommended by the Repressive Laws Committee. There is a widespread feeling that the provisions of these extraordinary laws are being applied for a purpose very different from that which the Acts were designed to meet. My Committee are convinced that, if anything the events of the past few days have only strengthened the case for an instant withdrawal and tion that has actually arisen, involving as subsequent repeal of these Acts. The posit it does wholesale and indiscriminate arrests and the chances of abuse of power on the part of the very guardians of law and order, is one that should have been scrupulously avoided by the Government.

My Committee have no desire to pronounce on the legality or otherwise of the notification which has been promulgated by the Government, but they have no doubt whatever as to the utter inexpediency and futility of the policy, which is being pursued.

APPEAL TO INDIAN PRINCES.

"HELP IN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS".

Mr. Manshukhlal R. Mehta in the course of an appeal to the Indian Princes, says:—

As an humble public worker in the cause of Indian States, may I appeal to you to give your Highnesses' quota in constructive national movements? May I ask you whether you are unmoved when you see the extraordinary sacrifices, which our greatest men, like Mr. C. R. Das, Lala Rajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other hundreds of men and women, voluntarily after at the alter of the motherland? Does it befit the Indian Princes to sit with folded hands and doing nothing for the liberation of the motherland?

Historical incidents go to prove that up to the time of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir T. Madhav Rao, D. B. Manibhai Jashai, Divans of Baroda, Princes and peoples of Indian States, and the people in British India loved each other as real brethern. In those days, the Indian Princes always sympathised with the people in British India in their efforts, national and political. Not only that but I know incidents when Princes have actually and directly helped several national movements. At that time, on the other hand, our leaders, working in British India, looked towards Indian States as relics of their only patriotic and indigenous political institution. The marvellous efforts of the national journal, "Amrita Bazar Patrika", in the Kashmir case are well-known. Lord Sinha (at the time Sir Satyandranath Sinha) fought and advocated the case of Jhalavad. In 1889, the "British Indian Association" in Calcutta resolved to fight for the maintainance of the rights and priviliges of Indian States. When the "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was started, one of its objects was to "maintain and strengthen the Indian States."

Since then, British Indian politics began to take full time and energy of our leaders and Indian States were left strictly alone. It is no use concealing the fact, except two, three progressive States, all Indian States are lagging behind in political and other progress. Again British Indian leaders and Indian Princes have always been kept at arm's length. Added to this was the fear, which unfortunately, all of us, were undergoing.

By the grace of God, and through the selfless efforts of Mahatma Gandhi that fear is dying now amongst the people at large; but unfortunately, your Highnesses, though enjoying princely private lives, are still to my mind as "birds of golden cage." May I humbly crave leave to ask your Highnesses, is any Indian Ruler dare to help actively, those constructive national movements, in which there is identity of interests of Indian States and the people in British India? Is there any Prince free even to express his own independent views on the present situation?

I am afraid, unless the Indian Princes do as we, the people, have begun to follow Mahatma Gandhiji's advice to purge ourselves of the unpecessary fears, they will politically remain in the background. When I say this, I do not ask your Highnesses to strain any political relations with the British Government or I do not ask you to join us in any movement, which inter-State courtsey forbids you to join. What I expect of your Highnesses is that quota in national undertakings, which are thoroughly constructive.

What do we learn from Mahatma Gandhi? Always to put into action, what we say to others. Your Highnesses can by your actions help the national movements in the following ways:—

(1) By making your Governments and administrations quite constitutional and responsibile to the people.

(2) By giving full liberty of speech and writing to your subjects.

(3) By national sing education. The present education does not give what the Indian civilization wants. The national education will strengthen the foundation of Indian States.

(4) By introducing charkhas, and handlooms in your States, in large numbers.

(5) By totally prohibiting liquor-traffic in your States.

Your Highnesses can see that these items are quite innocent and by your Highnesses giving full consideration to them, national work will be greatly facilitated. Your Highnesses will, I hope, see that you, as sons of the soil, are bound to give at least this much share in the national work. Is it too much in comparision with the sacrifices of the leaders, who are undergoing jail?

SITUATION IN INDIA.

VICEROY'S LAST DECLARATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" JUSTIFICATION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 20.

Referring to the situation in India, the "Daily Telegraph" acknowledges the "wise firmness of Lord Reading's last declarations," and declares that the only criticism to which the administration is liable, is that sedition had been allowed to spread too far before the Government began to carry out its duty. The newspaper adds that if the principle enunciated in the Viceroy's speech should be firmly followed by his administration in succeeding months, there are few among her Viceroys to whom India will have more cause to be grateful than Lord Reading.

Official and Personal.

Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member, passed Allahabad on the 19th instant his way from Delhi to Calcutta.

Excellency Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mrs. Hayward visited the Indian Christian Women's Workroom near the University Settlement Mission on the morning of 19th instant.

Lt.-Colonel H. S. Sewell and Mr. Victor A. L. Mallet have arrived at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. E. the Persian Minister to Afghanistan at Government House.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Deshbandhu Das.

Lord Reading has been as good as his word. The highest in the land has not been immune from arrests. Lord Ronaldshay had perhaps given the public to understand that he would not be arrested till after the Congress and then too if he did behave himself. But Lord Reading's threat was later than, and therefore cancelled, the implied opinion of Lord Ronaldshay. Why should the President-elect be left free if he enlisted volunteers and issued maniestos? There was no cessation in the activity for bringing about hartal on the day of the Prince's arrival in Calcutta. It was some such reasoning, I suppose, that was applied in affecting the arrest of the President-elect. His arrest was accompanied by that of other prominent workers. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad one of the most learned among Musalman divines, Maulvi Akram khan the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Mr. Sasmal, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and Mr Padmaraj Jain who exercised influence over the Marwadis were arrested with the President elect. This must be obviously to prevent *hartal*. These arrests mean that the authorities do not want to tolerate even quiet persuasion and canvassing. They want in fact a forcible opening of shops. They will not adopt the way of Colonel Johnson and threaten to open the shops and put soldiers in charge, but they wish to influence the timid shopkeepers by arresting their leaders. The merchants of Calcutta have now a chance of showing their determination and independence by observing complete *hartal* in spite of the withdrawal of leaders. It is more necessary than ever for the people now to observe *hartal* on the 24th. The idea of making a demonstration has now become a subsidiary object. The honour of their leaders requires the people of Calcutta to observe a complete *hartal*. It will be a proof of their confidence in their leaders and proof also of the exercise of their own free. With I am hoping that the people of Calcutta will not fail to do their obvious duty on the 24th instant. And now that heir leaders are, withdrawn from them, every non-co-operator will constitute himself a leader for keeping the peace. They cannot do better than simply keep themselves at home on the 24th except volunteers whose duty it will be to protect from harm those who may choose to open their shops. I assume that both the Congress and the Khilafat Committees have elected fresh office-bearers. Our true test is certainly now. The assumption of leadership to-day is like the assumption of Lord Mayorship by the late MacSwiney. It carries with it the liability for immediate imprisonment. If the nation is truly awakened, there should be a ceaseless flow of leaders and men and women to be led. Our supply must always be equal to the demand made upon us by the Government. We win when we have established sufficient credit for ourselves for being able to cope with the demand.

The Use of it all.

Let there be no doubt about the propriety of us all going to gaol. If we are unable to meet the demand, let us be men enough to own that we are in a minority, and if we have faith in our programme we must turn that minority into a majority not by preaching but by living up to our preaching. Let us *realise* the full force of the truth that an ounce of practice is worth tons of preaching. It is true economy to use all the resources we have instead of wasting time in acquiring fresh resources. The latter will come as we use what we have. Supposing however that we get no further response, let us rest assured that those who refuse to go to gaol will find out their own way of work. It will be at least sincere. That part of India which believes in non-co-operation by suffering will have done its full share. If we go to gaol fifty times and get no addition to our numbers, I hope still to be able to say, 'We must repeat the performance till we have impressed the whole of India with the truth of our way.' That is the way of religion and no other. We want Swaraj for men who love and would suffer for freedom. We want to support the Khilafat through such men, for they only are true Hindus, true Musalmans and true Shikhs.

The Simple Beauty of it.

To understand the simplicity of our programme is to realise its true beauty. There is nothing more to be done but to spin and court imprisonment, and spin even in the prisons if they will let us. Whilst we are spinning or going to gaol we must retain the correct attitude of mind, i.e. of non-violence and friendliness between the various faiths. If we cease to hate Englishmen, co-operators and those who do not see eye to eye with us, if we cease to distrust or fear one another and if we are determined to suffer and work for the bread of the whole nation, i.e., spin, do we not see that no power upon earth can withstand us? And if we believe in ourselves, what matters it whether we are few or many, or whether we are arrested or shot? And surely in all I have said I have presented a programme not for perfect men but for practical men who are good, true and brave. If we cannot even become good, true and brave, have we any right to talk of Swaraj or religion? Can we call ourselves Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Jews, Shikhs, Parsis? Have we any business, if we are not that, to be talking of Khilafat and the Punjab?

Government Non-co-operation.

Therefore if we believe in our programme we must not mind if the Government non-co-operate with us in every particular. I hear from Mr. Rajgopalachari and Agha Safdar that they are not permitted to send full telegrams. It is a surprise to me that they permit the transmission of any telegrams at all or let us travel or meet each other. Having made up my mind to expect the worst, nothing that the Government does in the shape of curbing our activity surprises or irritates me. It is struggling for its very existence and I feel that I would have done much the same that this Government is doing if I was in its place. Probably I should do much worse. Why should we expect it to refrain from using the powers it has? Only we must find the means of living and carrying on our non-cooperation without its aid. We must keep our heads even if inter-provincial communication is denied to us. Having got our programme each province must be able to carry on its own activity. Indeed it may even be an advantage, for in the event of communication being cut off, we should be unaffected by reverses in other provinces. Thus for instance the Punjab need not be affected by Gujarat weakening and surrendering body and soul to the Government or say Assam going stark mad or becoming unexpectedly violent. Let not the reader fear any such possibility, for Assam is keeping exceptionally sane in spite of grave provocation and Gujarat will give, I hope, a good account of itself in the near future. The Government of Bombay probably knows its business better than others. It has certainly greater forbearance and tact. It is giving the non-co-operators as long a rope as they want. And as the latter do want to be hanged if they do not get what they want, they are taking the longest rope. But that is by the way. Clouds no bigger than a man's hand have a knack of appearing in the Indian horizon and all of a sudden assuming dangerous dimensions. The point I wish to drive home is, that we must prepare ourselves against and for all complications and never be baffled by them, certainly never be taken aback when the expected happens.

Slow but Sure.

If the luxury of wires be denied to us, we must manage with the post. If the postal communication be also stopped we must use messengers. Friends travelling to and fro will oblige us. When the use of the railways is denied, we must use other methods of conveyance. No amount of slowness imposed from without can checkmate us, if we are sure within, 'Rock of ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee' is a prayer common to all religions. If we can but throw ourselves into His lap as our only Help, we shall come out scatheless through every ordeal that the Government may subject us to. If nothing happens without His permitting, where is the difficulty in believing that he is trying us even through this Government? I would take our complaints to Him and be angry with Him for so cruelly trying us And he will soothe us and forgive us, if we will but trust Him. The way to stand erect before the tyrant is not to hate him, not to strike him but to humble ourselves before God and cry out to him in the hour of our agony.

From Agha Safdar.

Here are two beautiful letters from Agha Safdar showing how the brave Punjabis are being hampered and tried and proving themselves true, how the gallant Shikhs are defying the whole strength of the Government stupidly directed against its erstwhile noblest friends and supporters, and how all the Punjab leaders are working with one mind and how they are all keeping an unruffled temper in the midst of exceptional difficulty. But let the great and good Agha Saadat speak for himself and his proud though much afflicted Punjab:—

I

"I am in receipt of your telegram congratulating Lalaji and others and have not furnished you with details because the telegrams are being held up under orders of the District Magistrate. You must have learnt through the Associated Press the circumstances under which the arrests were made. Lalaji wished very much to abide by your wishes and not court arrest, but it could not be helped, and he, being the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, could not stay away from the meeting. The meeting was called immediately after the orders were passed stopping public meetings and disbanding volunteer corps, the agenda being consideration of the present political situation. The District Magistrate stopped the meeting labelling it as seditious, but as the order was illegal it was decided not to obey it.

"Lalaji, Santanam, Gopichand and Lal

"Lalaji, Santanam, Gopichand and Lal Khan are now in the Central Jail They are happy and contented. Beddings and books were supplied to them but they declined to take food from outside and are having the jail food.

"The case is coming up for hearing on 7th December and it is said the trial is to take place under Section 145 Cr. P. C. After the arrests were made the Congress Committee office was locked and search was made on 4th December. A few papers are taken away by the Police but they do not appear to have been satisfied with what they have removed. They wanted the original copy of the resolutions passed in the meeting of 3rd December along with the names of proposers and seconders but that could not be found in the office. Probably they want it as a part of evidence.

"The whole of the province is quiet and peaceful. We are laying stress upon *khadi* and boycott of *videshi* cloth and the people seem to respond to it while their hearts are sore. Police paraded in large numbers in different parts of the city yesterday and kept the Punjab Provincial, Khilafat, and City Committee offices in cordon the whole day, but nothing untoward has happened nor any arrests have been made. Volunteers in breach of Government orders went round the city preaching *Khadi*. To-day, a public meeting is going to take place in the Bradlaugh Hall where admission will be by tickets, S. Prem Singh Sodhbans will preside, two volunteers have advertised for the meeting through the local press and 20 volunteers are going to court arrest. This will probably continue till 20th December. We have a sufficient supply of volunteers. The Seditious Meetings Act is to be defied only in Lahore and Amritsar but the order re volunteers in 8 different headquarters of the Districts. The work will commence everywhere to-day. We have already called a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee on 11th December for election of delegates for the Congress and we mean to insist on its taking place. The date was fixed even before the prohibitory orders were passed. I shall preside over the meeting and suffer the consequences.

"Our Khalsa friends are still busy holding public meetings at Amritsar but no further arrests are being made. Total arrests have been 21 out of whom 11 have already been convicted. Similar divans have commenced meeting in Lahore and so far one arrest has been made.

"We are all trying our best to keep a non-violent atmosphere and have every hope to succeed, as people are gradually imbibing the spirit and are keeping under control even under provocative circumstances. Ours is to make an effort, success lies in the hands of the Almighty. May God help us. Lala Dunichand, Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhary, and Lala Govardhandas, D Niranjallprasad and Lala Trilokchand Kapur are all heartily co-operating and we are so far acting with one mind."

II

I hope you have got my letter I wrote you this morning. A public meeting was advertised at 4 p.m. in the Bradlaugh Hall which was to be presided over by S. Prem-singh Sodhbans. Strong police force with lathi, and rifles surrounded the hall and all the approaches thereto by two noon and kept the guard till after 4 p.m., None was permitted to enter the premises. 30 volunteers approached the place by 1 p.m. but they were taken in a cordon by the police, taken round different roads to the Ravi river and thus kept engaged till 4 p.m., 3 or 4 thousand people collected round the place and remained quiet and orderly. S. Prem Sinh arrived by 3-30 p.m. but was stopped by the police force and ordered to clear off by a European police officer. He turned round along with the crowd and held a meeting at some distance passing a resolution congratulating Lalaji and his comrades, and then dispersed the meeting. The whole affair ended quietly. The volunteers having been released by the police came to me by 5 p.m. at Lalaji's house and then dispersed in an orderly manner. Nobody was arrested and the police appear to have adopted the policy of scaring away the people. I have, however, just heard that a student was badly beaten by a police constable and is lying in the hospital in a precarious state. Pandit Rambhaj Dutt has just gone out to see him.

"Lalaji and others were interview in the jail yesterday. They are all keeping good spirits. Treatment accorded to them has not been exceptional. They are are all kept in separate cells and are living on jail food.

"Mr. Stokes' case has been put off to 8th December and it is said that both Lalaji's and Stokes' cases will be heard in the jail. Lalaji's case is coming up to-morrow.

"At Amritsar, I hear from Girdharilal there has happened something untoward. Shikhs were peacefully holding their public meeting when all of a sudden a few Sadhus appeared on the spot and began beating promiscuously with their iron sticks. The Shikhs remained non-violent and got a few persons injured. Simultaniously with the advent of the Sadhus there appeared the Deputy Commissioner along with police and military force on the spot. The Deputy Commissioner was permitted entrance. But the Shikh leader Gnani Sher Sinh refused official intervention and decline any help from the Deputy Commissioner. The position is said to be well in hand and no further violence is reported.

"It is getting post-time. I am in hurry. It is just reported that the student maltreated by the police is feeling well."

Nothing that I can add can enhance the beauty of the simple narrative given by the Aghasaheb. I have not altered a single word in the two letters. I bow in reverence to Lalaji and his comrades who refused even whilst under trial anything but gaol food. and I tender my congratulations to Sardar Premsinh Sodhbans who conducted the meeting with such calm dignity in defiance of the magisterial order and in the face of the provoking presence of the police. I congratulate the young volunteer with his broken head. The serious affray at Amritsar must await separate treatment when full details are available. There seems little doubt that the Shikhs have behaved with wonderful courage and restraint. When born fighters become non-violent, they exhibit courage of the highest order. The Shikhs, have historical evidence of such exhibition in their midst. They are now repeating their own history. Let me hope and pray that they will carry out the instructions of Sardar Khadagsinh to remain non-violent to the end, to become simple in their tastes and wear only Khadi.

In the Absence of President.

The arrest of our President elect need not perturb us. His spirit will preside over our deliberations. We know what message he has for the country. He has become the living embodiment of it. We must elect some one to act for him out of the remnant that is permitted to meet at the Congress. Certainly no Congress has ever met under happier auspices than this will. What seemed impossible has been rendered almost possible by the welcome repression of the Government. That many of the best of us are in gaol is Swaraj. I would call it the fullest Swaraj if the Government simply invited every non-co-operator to offer himself on or before the 26th instant at the nearest police station for arrest and imprisonment to be under custody till he has apoligised for his non-co-operation or till the Government feels the necessity for repentance. I would forego the Congress in spite of Vallabhbhi Patel and his devoted band working night and day to make the reception of the delegates and visitors worthy of the Capital of Gujarat. For me any such order of the Government will be complete Swaraj. It will be good for the Government to rid itself of non-co-operators and it will give the latter their heart's desire. Their formula is Swaraj or gaol. But in the absence of any such new year's gift from the Government we may be certainly thankful for the small mercies they have favoured us with. I give below the list of the biggest prisoners I could think of as having won their spurs during the past few days:—

LAHORE.

Lala Lajpat Rai.
K Santanam.
Dr. Gopichand.
Malik Lalkhan.
Dr. Satyapal.
Dr. Gurbakshrai.
S. E Stokes.

AJMER.

Maulana Mainuddin.
Mirza Abdul Kadir Beg.
Hafiz Sultan Hasan.
Maulvi Abdul Kadir Bodhari.
Maulvi Abdulla.
Sayed Abbas Ali.
Maulvi Nuruddin.

ALLAHABAD.

Pandit Motilal Nehru.
Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru.
Pandit Shyamlal Nehru.
Pandit Mohanlal Nehru.
Purushottamdas Tandon.
Gaurishanker Mishra.
Pandit Kapildev Malaviya.
Maulana Sherar.
N. Sherwani.
Kamaluddin Jafferi.
Ramendranath Basu,
George Joseph.
K B. Mathur.

LUCKNOW.

Harkaran Nath Mishra.
Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman.
Sheikh Mahomed Shaukatali.
Dr. Shiv Narain Saksena.
Pandit Balmukund Vajpai.
Maulana Salamatullah.
Mohanlal Saksena.
Dr Lakshmisahai.
Hakim Abdul Wali.
Lal Bahadur Shripati.

BENGAL.

C. R. Das.
Master C. R. Das.
Akramkhan.
Sasmal.
Jitendralal Banerji.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Padmaraj Jain.

SYLHET.

Maulana Abdul Musawir.

DELHI.

Shankarlal.
Asaf Ali.

ASSAM.

T. R. Phooken.
N. C. Bardolai.
Bishnu Ram Mehdi.
Kaladhar Chaliha.
R. K. Chaudhary.
Mahibuddin.

MADRAS.

Venkatsubbayya.
Lakshminarasinham.

I have given the names from memory. The list is not exhaustive I know, but it may not be even fully representive. It is however sufficiently illustrative of the temper of the country. It is to me an eloquent demonstration of the fitness of the country for Swaraj if my standard be accepted, viz. those who are prepared to suffer are the fittest for self-government.

Bengal's Duty.

Bengal's duty is clear. It has to return a fitting answer to the arrest of the President elect and other chosen leaders. The arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is an event of importance equal with the arrest of the President elect. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has an all-India reputation especially among the Musalmans. He is a seasoned soldier having been interned for years in Ranchi. He stands high in the ranks of the learned men of Islam. His arrest must sink deep in the hearts of the Musalmans of India. What answer will the Hindus and Mussalmans of Bengal return? Action can only be answered by counter-action. We know what the answer should be. Will the thousands of Bengali Hindus and Bengali Mussalmans enrol themselves as volunteers and be arrested? Will Bengal wear only Khadi or nothing? Will Bengali students give the answer that the President of the Congress expected from them in his moving appeal?

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

I take it for granted that the Hindus and Mussalmans of Calcutta in particular and Bengal in general will keep absolutely quiet. If the present calm is an index for the future the evil done by Bombay has been almost entirely undone. The lesson of Bombay has gone home. It must abide for all time. Let the young men of Calcutta rally round the leaders who are left. Let them not be impatient. Let them keep their heads cool and their hands on the spinning wheel. Every non-co-operator must find himself and herself on the register of volunteers ,and the list should be day after day published in the Press so as to make it easy for the Government to arrest whomsoever they choose. The splendid emotion of Bengal should be translated at this supreme juncture in our national history into cool energy of the highest order. No bluster no fuss no bravado only religious devotion to the cause and a fixed determination to do or die.

TO ALL CONGRESS OFFICIALS.

I invite all Congress secretaries to send me a list of imprisonments to date and the appointment of new secretaries and chairmen in the place of those arrested, and send me, if need be dail, a diary of events in the same admirable manner that Agha Safdar has done. I would like them to be brief and to the point and write only on one side of the paper in a clear hand so as to enable me to print with ease what may be considered necessary.

All-India Congress Committee.

The eventful meeting of this Committee takes place on the 24th instant. On its decision will rest the future programme. Every member who can will, I hope, attend the meeting. Every member will be expected to give his own independent opinion. To give one's opinion is to act according to it. No mechanical majority is of value at this moment of national history. If we vote for a particular programme we must have faith in it and we must be prepared to enforce it at the risk our lives. We must widen the gates of prisons and we must enter them as a bridegroom enters the bride's chamber. Freedom is to be wooed only inside prison walls and sometimes on the gallows, never in the council chambers, courts or the schoolroom. Freedom is the most capricious jilt ever known to the world. She is the greatest temptress most difficult to please. No wonder she builds her temples in gaols or on inaccessible heights and laughs at us as we attempt to scale the prison wall or (in the hope of reaching her temple on some Himalayan height) wade through hills and dales strewn with thorns. The members of the Committee must therefore come with a fixed purpose whatever it may be. It is well with us if not believing it *courting* imprisonment we own the fact and suggest other remedies. I would decline, if I was the only one, to give my vote for prisons, if I did not believe in them at this stage or or any other. And I would vote, without faltering, for them if I believed in them and even though I had no supporter. No leisurely programme can meet the situation. We who are outside the prison walls have constituted ourselves trustees for those ho are inside those life-giving walls and we best discharge our trust by imitating our principals and getting inside those walls throwing the burden of the trust on our successors.

The Working Committee.

This outgoing Committee will meet for the last time under most trying circumstances. Of the fifteen members Deshabandhu Das, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who was just appointed at Delhi in the place of Maulana Mahomed Ali will be absent being his Majesty's guests in some of those hotels called prisons. I therefore suggest that the provinces from which these patriots come should send one representative each a day earlier so that they may at least give the benefit of their advice the Committee although they may not vote thereat. I would suggest to the other provinces also which are not directly represented on the Committee to send one representative each to guide the deliberations of the Committee.

Winter in Ahmedabad.

Friends have asked me to draw the attention of delegates and visitors to the fact that the climate is not quite so mild as in Bombay nor so severe as in Delhi or Amritsar. It is necessary for them to bring a moderate supply of winter clothing. As chairs have been dispensed with in the Congress pandal, delegates will be supplied with *Khadi* bags at a nominal price to keep their shoes in, but it is open to them to bring their own bags. It will be most inadvisable to leave shoes outside the pandal and after much deliberation the Reception Committee has decided not to make any arrangements for taking custody of the shoes of those who wish to leave them outside. At the Khilafat Conferences it is usual for people to carry their shoes in pieces of paper or otherwise. The ags are a most convenient and useful contrivance to meet the difficulty. The Reception Committee is making elaborate preparations for electric lighting, water pipes and latrines so that the health and comforts of delegates may be as fully conserved as is possible in the circumstance. But I must not anticipate the comforts or discomforts that are being provided by the Reception Committee.

Resignations.

One reads in the papers lists of resignations by Government servants in all Departments. A copy of one such resignation has been sent to me from Belgam. The Head Clerk to the Assistant Director of Public Health has tendered his resignation as a protest against the conviction of Gangadhar Rao Deshpande the leader of Karnatak. In his resignation he describes his own personal grievance but that was not sufficient inducement for him to leave Government service. In Assam quite a number of pleaders have suspended practice as a protest against the repressive policy of the local Government. I trust that these instances of resignations and suspensions will multiply.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

I

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The organisation of the International Labour Conference was started under the terms of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles. Art. 23, which related to Labour, was as follows:—

"Subject to and in accordance with the projects of international Conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League (a) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and human conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will maintain the necessary international organisations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment for the native inhabitants of territories under their control, etc., etc."

The first conference under this clause was held at Washington, and it passed several conventions and recommendations with regard to Labour. With regard to a convention, a member will, it is understood, obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for due ratification, that is, bring it before the legislative body of the country concerned for necessary legislative action. This legislative body may or may not ratify the convention, but the Government is bound to bring before it. With regard to a recommendation there is no such obligation upon the member to bring it before the legislative body, but it may be brought before the legislative body concerned for ratification in the same manner as a convention. In actual practice there is not much difference between a recommendation and a convention, for the members concerned, that is the countries that are members of the International Labour Conference, do or do not sometimes take action upon the recommendations or conventions passed at the conference. Theoretically, however, the convention is supposed to have greater force than a recommendation, and the Labour people want to have a convention in order that their respective Governments may feel bound to bring these conventions to the legislative assemblies for ratification. It has been found, however, on experience of working after the Washington Conference, that a recommendation sometimes proves much more effective than a convention, inasmuch as a recommendation serves to develop public opinion, preparing thus the way for a convention which will be ultimately ratified and acted upon, which is what is really wanted by the Labour world; while, on the other hand, if the convention is passed some of the Governments concerned feel it as a sort of mandate from a super-Government and are not much inclined to get ratified or the legislative body concerned does not ratify it. Mr. Crawford, Labour Delegate for South Africa, put it very well at the very opening of the session at Geneva that it would be better in his opinion to have thorny questions dealt with as far as possible in the form of recommendations rather than conventions. Mr. Crawford came in, I fear, for a bit of rough handling on the part of the Workers' Group for such an expression of opinion, but looking at it from the point of view of practicability his suggestion deserves encouragement and sympathy from all quarters.

The Washington Conference passed several conventions and recommendations which are now a matter of history. The report submitted to the conference by the Director-General, Monsieur Thomas, fully sets out the action taken on all these recommendations and conventions by the different countries concerned. It must be stated that the Government of India appears to be one of the few Governments which have responded to the spirit of these conventions and recommendations and got them ratified by the Legislative Assembly.

QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

The questions before the Conference this time were principally as below:—

(a) Advisability of having disinfecting stations for wool anthrax at either importing or exporting centres.

(b) Prohibition of the manufacture of white lead because of the danger it involves to the workers concerned.

(c) Weekly day of rest in industrial and commercial establishments.

(d) Hours of work with regard to agriculture, and the employment of women and children in agriculture during night.

(e) Settlement of the age for employment as trimmers and stokers on board ships; and medical examination of children before employment on ships.

These were the principal question before the Conference this time, and about four hundred delegates and advisers have attended the Conference from about forty countries. The procedure is that each member of the International Labour Conference has the right of nominating one delegate for Workers, one delegate for Employers and two delegates for the Government concerned. Non-Government delegates have to be recommended by representative associations of employers and workers, but the ultimate nomination has to be made by the Governments concerned. Credentials of all these delegates are closely examined by a Credentials Committee, which is appointed when the Conference begins its work, and closely examines the credentials of all delegates and their advisers. This is to provide against any injustice being done either to the workers' or the employers' groups by the Governments concerned, or to prevent any associations which are not representative from recommending people in the name of the whole group. The Conference is presided over this time by Lord Burnham, proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," whom many must be remembering in India as the President of the Press Association which invited Indian delegates to England and entertained them. The Conference opened with welcome speeches by the President of the Swiss Republic and the President of

(Continued on next page.)

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

HOW TO MAKE IT REALLY INTERNATIONAL.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. N. M. Joshi made during the course of the delate on the Reform of the constitution of the Governing Body in connection with the International Labour Conference held at Geneva:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I generally approve of the report which the Commission of Selection has placed before you this morning, but there are a few points in which I differ from the proposals of the Commission as they were placed before you.

The question of the representation on the Government Body, of the extra-European countries, is a very important one, not only from the point of the interests of the non-European countries, but from the point of the interests of the Conference itself. We want this Conference to be really international; we want it to be joined by all the countries of the world; we want that this Conference should not only benefit the Governments, employers, and organised workers, but we want it to benefit the large masses of unorganised workers of the world, especially of the Asiatic countries. If we agree with this view, you will easily see how important this question is.

At present, the number of countries which have joined this Organisation from the extra-European world is a little more than those from the European world, but their attendance is somewhat smaller, on account of some difficulties, and on account of the fact that they have not yet seen the importance of this organisation. But, Sir, this state of things will not last long.

I am quite sure that within a short time the extra-European countries will see the importance of joining this organisation, and it is only then that this organisation will be truly international. Speaking from the point of view of a worker, and addressing my comrades of the Workers' Group, I say this—that we workers know that if our working conditions are to be improved rapidly, or even at all, they can be improved only by international effort. National efforts made for a long time have failed to give the workers what they wanted, and all the workers in the world have now realised that their conditions can only be satisfactorily improved by international action We, therefore, must take care in this Conference to make this organisation truly international, and to bring all the workers of the world to take interest in this Conference; and one of the means of making them take interest in it is to make them feel that they have proper representation on this body. It is from that point of view I appeal to my comrades in the Workers' Group to see that the workers of the extra-European countries be properly represented on the Governing Body. Some people seem to think that representation on this organisation should be governed by the amount of organisations of the workers in their respective countries. I differ from that point of view. This organisation is not merely constituted for the organised workers; it is more intended for the benefit of the unorganised workers.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Coming to the Report of the Commission, I should like to say a few words as to their Recommendations. In the first place, the Commision recommends that the Governing Body should consider the desirability of certain changes in the Peace Treaty. I do not agree with this view. I do not think that any change in the Peace Treaty is necessary. The number of extra-European countries is much larger than the number of European countries, and, when all these extra-European countries join this Organisation and are represented at the annual Conferences, I am quite sure they will be able to secure adequate representation for themselves on the Governing Body. I do not feel, therefore, that there is any necessity for making a change in the Peace Treaty. From the point of view of the extra-European countries, there is, in my opinion, a danger in fixing, by a change in the Peace Treaty, the proportion of representation on the Governing Body to be allotted to European and extra-European countries. If the proportion is fixed to-day, it will be much smaller than the extra-European countries deserve, and, being fixed in such a manner, it will be difficult to get it changed after a few years when the extra-European countries are better represented in the Conferences. I feel, therefore, that, from the point of view of the extra-European countries, the fixing of a certain proportion of representation between the extra-European countries and the European countries will not in the long run prove to be in the interests of the extra-European countries.

Then, Sir there is another proposal, namely with regard to substitutes. I was on the Sub-Commission which discussed the matter, and my impression is that, in connection with these proposals, there was a certain Recommendation made that, out of the six substitutes given to the employers and the six given to the workers, there should be some proportion of the substitutes fixed for extra-Europen countries. Unfortunately, I do not find any reference to that in the Report at all. I hope the Rapporteur will give some explanation of this.

I differ from the view of the Commission as to the giving to those countries which are already represented on the Governing Body power to appoint substitutes from their own country. That proposal means giving to those countries which are already represented on the Governing Body two Members on the Governing Body instead of one, and I do not think there is any necessity for it.

SEATS ON THE GOVERNING BODY.

Then there is the question of the proportion of seats on the Governing Body reserved for the three groups. In the case of the Government group, the Report recommends that one-third of the seats should be allotted to extra-European countries, but in the case of the workers' and employers' groups the Report recommends that only one-sixth of the total number of seats should be so reserved. I fail to understand why this difference has been made by the Commission of Selection. If the extra-European Governments deserve a representation of one-third, I do not see why the workers and employers should not have the same representation. The only explanation, to my mind, of this difference is that the Governments have two votes each to the workers' and employers' one, and the Commission of Selection thought that if they could satisfy the Members of the Government group of the extra-European countries, there would be no need to trouble about the representatives of the employers' and workers' groups. There is no other explanation, to my mind, of this difference. It may be said that the workers' and employers' groups of non-European countries are not satisfactorily represented here. That may be true, but what is the best way of inducing them to come here? To my mind, it is to let them feel that they are treated very generously here.

There is another point. If the number of extra-European countries who have sent employers' and workers' Delegates in very small. I would nevertheless ask the Conference to remember the number of workers they represent. The Indian Workers' Delegate and the Chinese workers' Delegate (were he here) would represent 500 million wage-earners, while the whole of the European workers' representatives would not represent that number.

I feel that there is not much force in the argument used that in this Conference today the numbers of workers' Delegates from extra-European countries is not very large. I am sure that, if the workers from the extra-European countries feel that they are generously treated here, the number of their representatives will increase year by year. I hope that this Conference will take a very generous view of the demand made by the workers and employers of the extra-European countries, and that the proportion which has been fixed by the Commision of Selection for their representation will be changed in their favour.

As regards the exact proportion we would like fixed, my friend Mr. Crawford, from South Africa, will move an amendment which I hope the Conference will accept

MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

Mr. Shib Shekheswar Ray, member of the Bengal Lefisletive council in a letter to the Editor of the "Patrika" says:—

Sir,—The over-dormant National Liberal Legue sometimes opens its drowsy eyes and lahss its tail. And in the tail of its message to the Viceroy and Governor do we find its real intent; "the League draws the attention of the Government to he necessity of consulting the Ministers who are the leading and responsible representatives of the people etc." The National Liberal League which as is well known is bessed by some of the Ministers plainly declares that the Ministers stand self convicted the Refoms—a farce joint—responsibility—a fiction—that even when there is such a serious change of policy the Ministers are thought by the Government as not worthy of being consulted. And such is the Ministers spirit and courage that they cannot make themselves felt but have to run to the National Liberal Legue to put in a good word for them to the Viceroy and Governor and beg to be nursed.

It is time that the members of the Council who on their turn are never consulted by the so-called popular Ministers should express their proper appreciation of of the Ministers' sense of duty and courage. In the next Supplemertary Budget there is a demand of Rs. 1,92,000 for their salaries It is the duty of the councilors to make a' last final effort to instil good sense in the hopeless and helpless Ministers by refusing the demand altogether.

PRESS-NEWS SERVICE IN INDIA.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S RESOLUTIONS.

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on 29th November resolutions were approved:—Regretting very little improvement during the past year in cable service between India and the United Kingdom, which was still very far from the pre-war standard; and that express rate have not been abolished; urging upon Government the necessity of more speedy action being taken to get cable service back to the normal; calling attention to the great increase in the number of mutilations is cables; requesting steps to be taken to inquire into the reason for the same; and for their avoidance and calling attention to delays experienced in inland telegrams; and requesting that the service may be speeded up.

A JAMNAGAR STATE ORDER,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

Mr. Imamsaheb Bavsirsaheb, the Secretary of the forthcoming session of the Khilafat Conference, with three others visited Jamnagar on the 15th instant, but as soon as they were taken in a procession through the city, the State Police Superintendent communicated to them the order of the Jamsaheb to leave the precincts of the State without making any speeches, as civil disobedience is not to be practised within the Native States, the party at once departed.

Owing to elaborate shikar arrangements in connection with the visit His Highness the Maharaja's Government have prohibited all kinds of shooting, netting, beating, or fishing of games by the public in the state forests of Mysore upto the 25th of January.

The Government sanction the appointment of the Director of Town Planning for Madras Presidency on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for a period of three years and are pleased to appoint Mr. Reginald Dann to the temporary post of the Director of Town Planning.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Herewith I send you one of the latest letters that I have received from Malabar. As it is fully informing and representative of the many letters of the same kind that I have been getting lately from that afflicted area, I pass it on to you for publication. My correspondent is a gentleman in a responsible position, whose statements may be taken to be fully reliable. The letter will speak for itself. Among other things it throws a lot of light on the attitude of the people of Malabar, who are after all the people who have really both seen and suffered, towards the rebel Moplahs. This feeling is both natural and excusable though as disinterested onlookers we must hope that all unnecessary bitterness would die out in course of time, with the active cooperation of the leaders on either side. It also gives a glimpse of the magnitude of the task of Reconstruction before us which is just beginning to push itself before our horizon, and which is causing me considerable anxiety. I am proceeding on a short tour in Malabar on the 18th instant to study further this question in all its various details, look into the immediate needs for relief and incidentally help as far as I may be able to do in the formulation of suitable salutary measures on Cooperative lines for the process of Reconstruction.

Taking into consideration all these things, it is really a very great pity that the country as a whole is still far from realising the gravity and significance of the situation. That this is so is obvious from the following letter received from a valued friend of mine in Bhavnagar, from which I take the following extract.

"I am afraid Politics has much to do with this indifference towards Malabar Relief; and even some very educated men will not believe that Relief is necessary as certain parties affirm that it is all an exaggeration, and if any small distress exists, it is due to bad Government."

If only people would pause a little to think of Malabar amidst all the whirl of immediate happenings, I feel sure that it would give them a great object lesson, at once both eloquent and convincing.

And this one more word I would add. My Malabar correspondent's letter again recounts the miseries of the poor people over there, and is a witness to the urgency and greatness of the need for money to continue our relief operations. Every day sees an increase in expenditure, which already is Rs. 4,000 a day even as it stands at present. I therefore add this one more appeal to the public to come to our aid.

Our funds have now reached Rs. 90,000 but it is still very far from ten lakhs which is our urgent need.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut,
and
Joint Hon. Secretary,
(General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Dec. 17.

Chalapuram,
11th December 1921.

Dear Mr. Devadhar,

Your letter and the Progress Report of the work you do there in connection with Malabar Relief to hand. You will kindly excuse the delay I make in writing to you. I am very much worried by the calamity that has befallen my family due to the Moplah rebellion. You can more or less imagine the extent of my worry when you know that I have to support a family of nearly 25 members who have come running away from the disturbed area with only the clothes they had worn at that time. My family has suffered nearly to the extent of thirty thousand rupees and my wife's family to the extent of seventy thousand Rupees. We are the people who have suffered most in our own village. There are many families who have lost big amounts in the way. Those people have at least landed properties. But look at the condition of poor families. Rehabilitating such families will be a serious problem facing the Government and philanthropic workers like you. The Relief Committee are trying to get the total amount of loss sustained by each family and the amount that would be required to rehabilitate such people.

The public of Malabar would ever be grateful to you for the exertions you make in getting money for relief work here from places outside Malabar. We are all aware that had it not been for the generous contributions from outside especially from Bombay, the Refugees would have died of starvation. The response, it cannot be said, is very satisfactory. We had expected more from Bombay. But we hope that when the wealthy class in Bombay realise the enormity of sufferings in Malabar—which we are confident you are trying to bring home to them—the contribution from each individual will be in thousand and lakhs instead of tens and hundreds.

More murders and more conversions are being heard every day. A month ago a respectable Nair family at T—was attacked by a band of rebels at dead of night. The family consisted of 30 to 35 members. According to a reliable report I understand only a few members were able to escape. The rest excepting one were murdered in cold blood. The one whose life they spared is an unmarried beautiful maidan of 18. She was forcibly carried away by the rebels. It is understood now that she has been converted and married by a Thangal, a rebel leader.

A Thiyya with his family has come down to Calicut from—V—in Ernad Taluk and has given a statement to the effect that he and his family have been forcibly converted. He says that there are many more converts in his own village waiting for an opportunity to escape from the place. At another village nearly two hundred conversions have been reported. I have seen with my own eyes ten days back a family of converts getting down at Calicut Railway Station. They were eleven in number men, women and children. All were wearing Moplah dress.

Now the rebels, finding that the converts are being taken back to their former fold, think of—it is told—decapitating the converts. A newspapers reporter says that Konnara Thangal, a rebel leader, has just issued a notice to the effect that the heads of all the converts should be cut off as they go away from the rebel area and give information to the military about their movements when they get an opportunity.

The rebels are now beginning to surrender. The leader are still in hiding. I think we are just seeing the beginning of the end of this rebellion. I don't know what the Government are going to do with those who have surrendered. Will they not be a menace to the Hindus afterwards if they are let scotfree. More afterwards.

P. S.—When I was just closing this letter I heard many convert refugees had come to the relief camp. I went to the camp and saw them personally. It was a pitiable sight to see them in the Moplah dress. There were altogether 16 families of 116 members. They include men, women and children. All of them belong to—K—amsam—C—desam in Calicut Taluk. They were able to escape to Calicut when the rebels fled to the adjoining forests at the sight of the Military.

Collections through Girgaum District Congress Committee.
LIST No. 2.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Through the "Bombay Chronicle" (2nd Remittance including Rs. 533-8 from Matunga Congress Committee)		673	8	0
Mr. Umar Sobani	...	250	0	0
,, Shankerlal G. Banker	...	200	0	0
,, Shantaram N. Dabholkar		200	0	0
Messrs. Shamrao Minochecher and Hiralal	...	51	0	0
,, Cawasjee Framjee and Co.		51	0	0
Mr. V. G. Dalvi	...	25	0	0
,, Raghunandam N. Kothare		25	0	0
,, Mayashanker M. Bhat	...	25	0	0
,, Sriram Khushaldas	...	25	0	0
,, Jal D. Ghadiali	...	20	0	0
Mrs. Hirabai Dwarkadas Narandas	...	15	0	0
"A Gujarati Sympathiser"	...	10	0	0
Mr. Pandurang Javji	...	10	0	0
,, K. P. Khadilker	...	10	0	0
,, Narayan K. Kaikini	...	5	0	0
,, Purshotam D. Vaidya	...	5	0	0
,, K. Gopalkrishna Rao	...	5	0	0
,, Narayan L. Mankar	...	5	0	0
,, Anandrao R. V. Ranjit	...	5	0	0
,, Shantaram A. Nadkarni		5	0	0
,, Narayan M. Haldipur	...	5	0	0
,, Nandulal M. Mehta	...	5	0	0
,, P. D. Brahma	...	5	0	0
,, M. D. Raote	...	5	0	0
,, W. S. Bhide	...	5	0	0
,, B. S. England	...	5	0	0
,, Luxuman S. Sirur (Davangere)	...	5	0	0
,, Ramrao L. Ugrankar	...	5	0	0
,, S. G. Warty	...	5	0	0
Lesser amounts	...	86	0	0
Amounts acknowledged on 9-12-21	...	1,579	4	0
Total	...	3,330	12	0

Contributions may be paid at the following offices or to authorized persons:—

(1) Girgaum Congress Committee's office, Jariwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road.
(2) "Bombay Chronicle" office.

R. S. PADBIDRI,
Secretary,
Girgaum D. C. Committee.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

There seems to be nothing very outstanding in the way of special Christmas theatrical attraction. In Bombay we suppose it would hardly be in keeping with the usual order of things to expect it.

Were individual theatrical enterprise forthcoming in the shape of a really clever, and amusing X'mas pantomime, probably that even, would fail to move people after partaking of the usual Christmas fare, liquid and otherwise, in putting in appearance at the theatre in any large numbers. As we have often stated there appears to be a keen competition going on continually, between the hotel bar and lounge, and the various places of amusement. The bar seems to win frequently, in a canter, (Mr. Compositor may decide to print decanter, either will do) all of course box-office receipts are largely in the hands of the Gods, Bachus in particular.—To return to the main issue of the subject, under discussion, namely, the question of being entertained, and amused, other than at the usual Christmas party, we find we are rather at a loose end how to make up our minds where we shall go for an hour or two in the evening X'mas week. Of course, those who have visited Drury Lane on Boxing Night year after year would naturally find considerable difficulty in choosing a "substitute" in such a city as Bombay. At all events, there is no earthly reason, why really good entertainment could not be introduced into Bombay. We have heard it said that very, very few, really clever Europeans are ever persuaded to come out to India, only those who are very third rate at home. Probably there is considerable truth in so suitable an observation. We hold a similar opinion ourselves. We should very much like to see an improvement in the class of entertainment presented at this season of the year, and there is no reason at all why not, all the year round, in fact.

To-morrow there may be an opportunity of fully going into the question of our X'mas amusements, and as our racy friends remark we shall endeavour to place "the first three." Failing that, we will do precisely the same as Mr. Macauber did. "Wait for something to turn up."

MASTER MANHAR BARVE,

INFANT MUSICIAN—PRODIGY.

An Indian musical prodigy of a rare type has made his advent in Bombay. He is a boy of only nine summers, but carries on his shoulders or shall we say in his heart?—a veteran musician's great gifts, such as thrill and carry away into the far, far away regions of enchantment all those who listen to his music. Master Manhar Barve, as the infant prodigy is known, is the son of Prof. G. G. Barve, a citizen of Bombay and himself a musician of no mean parts. The boy is a fairly expert hand at almost every known Indian musical instrument, stringed or otherwise. He is also an extremely good songster. It is indeed, a marvel how the boy has picked up the art of playing on over two dozen instruments at so young an age. One can easily see that no mere training, however careful, could have enabled Master Barve to attain the easy mastery over the art which he shows with a brilliancy that takes the audience off its feet many a time during the course of the demonstration. Natural gifts lavished with a generous hand can only explain the phenomenon. It is no exaggeration to say that at the concerts given on Saturday night and yesterday afternoon, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Master Barve took the Bombay music-loving public fairly by storm. He has already travelled widely in India and has been awarded over sixty gold medals and gatherings of Pandits and musical experts at Benares, Rishikesh and so on have conferred on him such high diplomas as "Sangit Saraswati," "Balsangit-Bhanu," and "Sangit Parijat." It is the intention of the boy's father to take him to Western countries to show the world his rare gifts and the high standard of Indian music. The Bombay public would do well not to miss the opportunity of witnessing the performances of this boy prodigy, the like of whom, we are sure, there are few in the world. There is at least none in India that we know of.

A Bangalore messsage of Dece. 17, states sixteen thousand poor will be fed and an equal number clothed by the Hindu merchants here led by Bahadur Annaswamy Mudalier on the occasion of the Royal visit. Other local arrangements are progressing. (A.P.)

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

the small city Republic of Geneva, after which Lord Burnham was duly elected as President and delivered his presidential address. This Conference, as it is intended not to be merely an annual show but is meant to be a real, working, practical body, has to do its work in a methodical and systematic manner. It cannot rest satisfied, just as several conferences and congresses have to be, with the mere passing of resolutions and the expression of pious wishes. All the questions that come before the Conference are first of all handed by the Conference Secretariat, and a comprehensive literature is prepared for circulation among all the delegates and advisers who attend the Conference. Thus all the questions which I summarised above were sent round to all the members of the conference several months before the conference was due, and the replies received from all of them, with the questions, have been published in different pamphlets. In fact the delegates and advisers attending the conference cannot complain of insufficiency of literature put before them by the Labour Conference Secretariat with regard to the questions to be discussed at the conference. Even then it would not be possible to move resolutions in the open conference with regard to these questions, as there would be a host of different opinions and views with regard to all of them, depending upon the different countries and the different nationalities. The Conference, therefore, has devised the machinery of Commissions, which are composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers and Governments. After the presidential speech, therefore, all the three different groups, namely Governments, Employers and Workers, were asked to select representatives for the different Commissions to deal with the questions on the Agenda. When these questions of appointments came before the different groups, they took care, as far as possible, to include in these Commissions members who were interested in those particular questions, and care was also taken to see that interests of different countries were duly represented. The work of composing these Commissions takes about three or four days, and the Conference again meets in a plenary session to formally ratify all the different Commissions. The real spade-work begins with the appointment of these They have to go into details of all the questions placed before them, and to prepare either draft Conventions or Recommendations for ultimate acceptance by the Conference. These drafts are generally ready, as at this time they were, prepared by the Conference Secretariat to serve as a sort of guidance to the Commissions, which may accept them *in toto*, or modify them, or adopt drafts of their own. Over and above the work of these separate Commissions, the different groups make a point of meeting every day to have a sort of *resume* of all the work done on the previous day, and to discuss the line of action which ought to be taken by the group concerned with regard to any particular questions either before the Commissions or before the Conference. This facilitates formation of a cohesive and united opinion on the part of a particular group, and makes also the ultimate work of the Conference much easier in some respects, as generally the different groups put up their speakers at the Conference, and there are very few people to speak at the Conference who have their own axe to grind. These Commissions are generally busy with their questions for about three or four days, but if the question happens to be a thorny one it takes about a week, or more even. Thus the thorniest questions this time proved to be white lead, weekly day of rest, and agricultural work, with regard to all of which there have been debates in the Commissions and even in the Conference itself.

Working.

When the Commisions are sitting in their meetings, they naturally pass resolutions on which unanimity cannot be attained by a mere majority, and it often happens that groups which are in minority take an opportunity of having these nullified at the sessions of the Conference. Two opportunities are given for people who want to speak against any representations of Commissions; one is when the Report of the Commission is presented to the Conference for being submitted to the Drafting Committee, and the other is when the Report comes from the Drafting Committee for ultimate ratification by the Conference in the first case a bare majority is required, but in the second case a majority of two-thirds of the members present is required for the convention being passed by the Conference. All the Commissions select their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and also their *Rapporteur* (Reporter). The duty of the *Rapporteur* is to present the Report of the Commission concerned to the Conference, and generally the Chairman is selected as the *Rapporteur*. Besides these different Commissions there is the Commission of Selection, which is perhaps the most important Commission. It is entrusted with the work of fixing the dates of meetings of the Conference and of preparing agenda. In fact it may be called a sort of executive committee of the Conference. What we know as Subjects Committee in our Indian Conferences and Congress does not exist here, as will be seen from what I have written above. The place of the Subjects Committee is taken by the different Commissions, which are in a peculiar position to handle the topics submitted to them and the Drafting Committee. The Subjects Committee of the National Congress or the Indian Industrial Conference and Commercial Congress, for instance, consists of a good many people who are entitled by the very fact of their being members of the Subjects Committee to discuss all the questions on the agenda and to pronounce their opinions thereon. This makes the work rather cumbrous and complicated, and, looking at the short time at the disposal of our Subjects Committee, it is not possible for any particular question to be threshed out in a satisfactory manner. The machinery, however, devised here for the appointment of different Commissions to deal with questions with which they are competent a grapple is much more suited to the satisfactory solution of complicated problems. These Commissions consist of men who have studied the questions concerned. For instance, if it is white lead or wool anthrax which is being discussed, the Commission will consist of people who are competent to express their opinions on these questions, and the result is that a solution or a compromise can be arrived at much sooner than would ordinarily be the case. Not only this, but such a solution, when arrived at, has the imprimatur of the authority of experts competent to speak on the question.

The work of the Conference and the different Commissions goes on daily from about 9 o'clock in the morning to about 8 in the evening, through there is about two hours' interval at lunch time. In fact during the month of the Conference, delegates and their advisers are kept pretty busy attending to one thing or the other

THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Poolbundy; and Hicky himself as 'Cato, the Freeborn Englishman.'

After this Hicky was put to jail. But, alas, objects are so often frustrated and so unexpectedly! To quote Busteed: "The object of sending Hicky to jail, and keeping him there was no doubt to extinguish his paper, but in this it failed, for the fact remains (and a very singular one it is in connection with the infancy of the Press in India) that though the man who was proprietor, editor, and printer, had been imprisoned from June, the "Bengal Gazette" still managed to struggle on for several months longer, with no falling off in the punctuality of its appearance or any change in the style of its matter. Nor does it mend its manners in the least; the observation of social and official doings is as watchful, and the rebuke or the approbation as prompt and as personal as ever. These are conveyed in all the favourite vehicles as of yore, the rhymer's 'Squib,' the 'Bon Ton Intelligence,' the 'Contributor's Letter.' Lengthy manifestos headed 'Addresses to the Public,' are issued too, which proclaimed that in defence of their rights the "Bengal Gazette" and its propietor will so bear themselves that the opposer may beware." Nor was he altogether without supporters. Letters of congratulation reached him from many correspondents, which were published in the Paper.

Early in the following year Hastings returned to Calcutta, and at once proceeded against Hicky. The "Bengal Gazette" writes thus: "In January 1782 was tried before Sir Elijah Impey an action brought by Warren Hastings, Esq., against J. A. Hicky tried on the same indictment on which the said Warren Hastings had the said J. A. Hickey tried and found guilty at the Assizes last June, and for which the said J. A. Hicky was sentenced to remain one year in prison and pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 to the said Warren Hastings, who has on Wednesday last, had damages given him by Sir E. Impey to the very heavy sum of 5,000 *sicca* rupees, which with the fine of June amount to Rs. 7,000, with a long confinement of one year in jail in this dangerous and scorching climate."

News by this time reached Calcutta about the notorious 'Lucknow Affidavits,' and Hicky was not slow in turning it into another satire on society, a 'Congress at S—k—r'§ and a 'Vocal concert given previous to the rising of the Congress.'

In a March number of 1782, Hicky announced the recent appearance of Lady Wronghead§§ at a masquerade "habited like a Tartarean princess, almost sinking under the weight of pearls and diamonds. The brilliancy of her dress was eclipsed by her usual urbanity and vivacity." This was too much for Hastings. "The Bengal Gazette was strangled" (Busteed), and peremptorily brought to an end. The ill-fated proprietor and editor was put to jail, tortured there, denied all comforts, and classed with the ordinary hardworking criminals. It is uncertain whether he ever came out of the prison walls.

Thus ended the short career of the first Indian newspaper. It is certain that the paper was a very bad one, but it remains to be judged whether the methods to suppress it were not worse still. Busteed says, "he (Hicky) was a worthless man," and his whole strain is against Hicky. He even taunts Hicky for claiming to be a free-born son of England, but poterity will judge whether the taunts and gibes of the Anglo-Indian supporter of such barbarous high-handedness do not recoil on his own soul. The decision of the highest tribunal of the time cannot be taken as impartial, especially as Sir E. Impey, Hicky's victim and Hastings school friend, sat in judgment. We shall recall Macaulay on the Supreme Court of this time, and finish with the first newspaper. Says he: "No man knew what was next to be expected from this strange tribunal. It had already collected round itself an army of the worst part of the native population, informers and false witnesses, and common barrators, and above all a banditti of bailiff's followers, compared with whom the retainers of the worst English sponging-houses in the worst times might be considered as upright and tender-hearted. Many natives were seized and flung into the common jail merely as a precaution till their cause should come to trial. Every class of the population, English and Native, with the exception of the ravenous pettifoggers who fattened on the misery and terror of an immense community, cried out loudly against the fearful oppression. But the judges were immoveable. If a bail was resisted, they ordered the soldiers to be called out. If a servant of the Company, in conformity with the orders of the Government, withstood the miserable catchpoles who, with Impey's writs in their hands, exceeded the insolence and rapacity of gang-robbers, he was flung into prison for a contempt."

(To be continued.)

§Hicky was originally a printer before he came out to India.

§"Sooksagur, the scene of the masquerade, was a pretty place up the river where the elite of Calcutta sometimes went excursionizing in the cold season on festive pursuits." Busteed.

§§Meaning Mrs. Hastings.

RIDE A

B·S·A

BICYCLE

For Reliability

THE unequalled popularity of B.S.A. bicycles is due to the absolute reliability and long service for which B.S.A. Models are world-famous.

All B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

Addison & Co. Ltd.	Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd.	Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd.	Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency	Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works	Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.	Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co.	Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd.	Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co.	Meerut
Central India Machine Co.	Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nunmitral	Okotra
North India Motor & Cycle Agency	Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
Moona Lall & Sons	Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan	Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit	Calcutta

X'mas Eve

PHILLIPS & Co's PRIZE TABLE and BRAN PIE

The Annul Treat for the Children.

Grand X'mas Prize Table Re. 1 and 2.

Bran Pie Re. 1 and Annas 8.

ON FRIDAY THE 23rd and SATURDAY THE 24TH

Commencing at 5 p. m. sharp

AT

PHILLPS & Co. LTD.,

314, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 25 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Pattika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

SPECIALISTS IN ALL SORTS OF

Travelling Requisites

D. KHAMBATTA & CO.

EAGLE BRAND — SUPERIOR QUALITY — BOMBAY

LEATHER & CANVAS GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 5462. Telegrams "KITBAGS".

Trial orders Solicited

GANESH MAHAL,

KALBADEVI

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each

„ CASHMERE „ Rs.2/8&3/8 each

Daimond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIVAJI THE MAHRATTA.

A NAPOLEONIC CAREER.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton writes in the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—The unveiling by the Prince of Wales on Saturday of a memorial at Poona to Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, was a graceful act. For it is the Mahrattas, and not the Moguls, who are the predecessors of the British in the overlordship of India and the cult of Sivaji has become a leading feature of the Nationalist movement in Western India.

The story of the rise of the Mahrata power is certainly a fascinating one. Whereas in Malabar, on the other side of the mountain wall of the Western Ghats, Brahman supremacy exists in its most extreme form, the Mahrattas have never exhibited any caste exclusiveness. Sivaji, it is true, found it necessary to obtain from a Brahman pundit at Benares a pedigree which traced his descent from the sun and established the connection of his family with the proud Sesodia clan of Rajputs of which the Maharana of Udaipur is the head; but resort was had to this expedient simply because Brahman prejudice refused to tolerate the coronation of a Sudra or base-born king. A Sudra he undoubtedly was, and, like the great mass of the Mahratta people, he was a *kunbi*, or cultivator, by caste. It is his great merit in Hindu eyes that he challenged the Brahman monopoly and showed that a Hindu upheaval was possible in which all classes could unite on the basis of a common patriotsim against the Mohammedan intruder. His career, like that of Ranjit Singh in the Punjab at a later date, was Napoleonic in the suddenness of its rise and the brilliancy of its success. But, unlike the Corsican and the Sikh, he was able to leave behind him an Empire which endured for more than a century. Fortune favoured him from the first. Akbar had rested his rule upon the co-operation of his Hindu subjects; the austere fanaticism of Aurangzeb undid his work, and the Mogul Empire was already tottering to its fall when Sivaji burst upon the scene in the middle of the seventeenth century. Henceforward until the third battle of Panipat, in 1761, the star of the Mahrattas was in the ascendant; and three hard-fought campaigns were needed before the British could wrest supremacy from them.

The cause of their collapse lies in the fact Sivaji left no worthy successors, and that within fifty years of his death, in 1679, his descendants were reigning as phantom kings at Satara, while the real power was concentrated in the hands of the Peshwa or Brahman Minister at Poona. Of the seven Peshwas, three at least were able men; but the seeds of disintegration had been sown. The Mahratta chiefs who had carved out kingdoms for themselves in Malwa and Gujerat were Sudras, as Sivaji was. The original Sindia was a *kunbi*, and started life as a slipper-bearer. The Gaekwar of Baroda is a member of the *gauli*, or cowherd, caste, and Holkar a *dhangar*, or shepherd. Caste jealousies rendered impossible any real community of action, with the Brahman Peshwas, and each created a separate autocracy for himself. Moreover, an Empire nourished on predatory warfare could posses no stable basis.

A National Hero.

But although the Empire has vanished, its memories live in Maharashtra. "The Mahrattas are a nation, and from the Brahman to the peasant they glory in the fact." The exploits of Sivaji are still recited by the *gondhali*, or wandering minstrel, to rapt village audiences, and lose nothing in the telling. It is one of the main difficulties in arriving at a correct estimate of the character and achievements of the great Mahratta that hardly a single contemporary State paper or official document can be traced. The authorities are all in English and Persian. Sivaji has shared the fate of Hannibal, and the parallel has not escaped the Indian historian. Sir William Hunter affirms that Sivaji gained his fame by treachery, assassination, and hard fighting; but this picture is as highly coloured as that drawn by Roman hands of the immortal Carthaginian. Extremists on the other side proclaim the Mahratta as the greatest man who ever lived. Nationalism is confounded by them with patriotism; they do not see that the latter causes a man to love his own country, the former to hate all other countries. The detached observer will steer a middle course.

Besides the great Mahratta States of Baroda in Gujerat and Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, and Dwas in Central India, the remnants of the Mahratta hegemony survive in the cluster of petty States in the so-called southern Mahratta country, where the prevailing language happens, as a matter of fact, to be Kanarese. The Sir Desai of Sawantwari (a State which lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa) represents a family which was always a thorn in the side of Sivaji. The Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh and the Pant Sachiv of Bhor are descended from officers at the Mahratta Court who were so named. Lastly, the Maharajah of Kolhapur is of the blood of Sivaji himself although not of the elder line, and enjoys the title of Chhatrapati, "lord of the umbrella," which was assumed by the hero at his coronation. Mahratta colonies are also to be found in many of the districts of the Madras Presidency. The Rajah of Sandur in the Bellary district comes of Mahratta stock, and as recently as 1845 the descendants of Sivaji's half-brother Vyankoji reigned in empty state at Tanjore.

FULLEST ATONEMENT NEEDED.

Apropos of the Malabar train tragedy the 'New Witness,' edited by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writes:—

Every child in this country is made familiar with the tortures undergone by the English prisoners during the Indian Mutiny. The horrors of that time, however, were committed under the stress of religious fanaticism and revolutionary fervour. Such excuses cannot be put forward for the doing to death of these unfortunate men. They were arersted in the name of the British Government, and it is the British Government who is responsible for the circumstances which caused their death. To herd men in a luggage van cannot be attributed to carelessness. It is patent to the meanest intelligance that such a conveyance excludes all possibility of proper accommodation. Someone must have given the order for the entombment of the prisoners, and their guard must have acceded to the suggestion. It may be argued that the whole thing arose from the indifference of a minor official, but this merely makes the case for condemnation more acute. That this terrible loss of life should have taken place at this particular moment may have the most serious consequences. It is notable that the rising tide of native discontent has synchronized with the increase of inefficiency in British administration, both military and civil, and that both may be traced to the Montagu regime, terminating in the appointment of Isaacs as Viceroy. The suffocation of these sixty-four prisoners will inevitably incite the natives to further demonstrations. Nothing but the fullest and frankest expression of sorrow and desire for atonement can possibly assuage Indian indignation. The outcome of the matter, we suspect, will be the dismissal of some wretched underling, no more responsible for the tragedy than the luggage van in which the men were suffocated.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Council in reply to an interpellation regarding particulars in connection with the Moplah prisoners railway incident the Government stated that they had not yet received the report of the Committee of enquiry and they did not think it advisable at this stage to answer questions on matters coming directly within the scope of the enquiry.

NO ECONOMIC PROPOSITION.

In answer to another question regarding the Spinning Wheel Industry it was stated that the Government had taken no steps to encourage this industry as in their opinion the Wheel Industry is not an economic proposition.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading held a drawing room at Government House on thursday night.

There was a garden party at Belvedere on the 16th instant which was attended by over two thousand guests.

Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner Calicut has informed a deputation of European planters that though the Government cannot accept the legal liability for the destruction due to rebel action, applications for loans towards the restoration of plantations will receive every consideration.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full, Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events, without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizas District.

A MERRY X'MAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

The West End Buffet

within the premises of the

WEST END CINEMA

Orders are now being booked for Xmas, New Year and Presentation Cakes Almond Iced and Artistically decorated

MADE FROM THE FINEST SELECTED INGREDIENTS ONLY.

Quality guaranteed Second to none.

OUR FAMOUS CONFECTIONERY, HOME MADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES AND NEAPOLITAN ICES ARE UNAPPROACHABLE.

Prices for quality defy Comparison.

Book your orders early and avoid disappointment.

The West End Buffet,

at the

WEST END CINEMA,

Charni Road, BOMBAY.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

BOMBAY'S BIG BARGAIN SALE

25% Discount off all Goods.

SALE from 20th December to 31st December.

EVERY RUPEE YOU SPEND HERE GETS YOU MORE THAN DOUBLE ITS VALUE.

CASH-SALE ONLY.

Our Bargain Menu

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, HATS, SHOES, TRUNKS, SUITING, etc., ect.

25% off usual Price.

Every article Marked, what it is worth and worth what it is Marked.

EVERY ARTICLES ON SHOWING OUR SHOW ROOM IS ON SALE.

CASH-SALE ONLY.

This advertisement is meant as a personal invitation for you to come round and see what we have provided for the season.

O. S. CASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

ACUTE CRISIS IN MALABAR.

Over 21,000 refugees in the 17 Relief Camps of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, want food, clothing and shelter.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A suffering population of men, women and children, homeless, very sparsely clad and destitute look to you for help. Dumb speechless eyes look to you appealingly in pain. Have you heard their call? Have you answered it?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Build up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

THE MOST POWERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Every Pie a Poem.

You can achieve that delicate perfection in short pastry which makes a pie-crust a "work of art" by mixing one part of "Raisley" with six or eight parts of ordinary flour.

This will ensure perfect raising and the result will be a crust which is as tempting to the eye as it is pleasing to the palate.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as "Paisley Flour" is made by Brown & Polson, Ltd., and packed in dump proof tins containing recipes.

Buy a Mead

All-British Cycle from the Factory

at lowest wholesale export price, and save pounds. Dunlop Tyres, Brooks' Saddle, Variable Gear, Oil Bath, Coaster Hub, Double Butted Tubes, etc. Brilliantly plated; richly enamelled and lined in gold. WARRANTED 15 YEARS. Packed FREE. Freight and insurance prepaid to your nearest port. Safe and prompt delivery guaranteed. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

TYRES, TUBES & ACCESSORIES of all kinds at 25% lower than usual prices.

MOTOR CYCLES, SIDE CARS AND MOTOR ATTACHMENTS for Cycles on Exceptionally Low Cash Terms.

Agents wanted. Send postcard for beautifully illustrated art catalogue.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY (1921) Ltd.

Dept. 597, Birmingham, England

Gustis & Co. (Dept. 597) P.O. Box 229, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SENT ON 15 DAYS' TRIAL

"CHINA SILK"

22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.

MANOHAR & CO.,

(c) BOMBAY No. 14.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

VICTORIA

NECKLACE.

Price Rs. 3. With a fancy Case. Set with Golden Glass Pearl. Just as pure gold in colour, 2ft. in length. Postage Re. 1, payable in advance. Agents:—

M. D. & CO. 4B, PEARY DASS LANE, Beadon Sq. CALCUTTA.

ABBE HAMONS

20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

Sole Agents:

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

Dr. Chas. DeGrath's
ELECTRIC OIL
"KING OF PAIN"

A prowerful medicinal liniment, a prompt and vigorous pain reliever. It never fails to relieve Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Lumbago, Backache, Cramps and Muscular Pains in any part of the body.

For Sale by MESSRS.
B. K. & M. R.
PAUL & Co.,
of 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta, and Chemists in India. 8

KEMP & Co., Bombay.
DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON.

STRAINING EYES
put years on

any woman's apparent age. The tense frowning expression which eyestrain produces—soon leads to permanent wrinkles, the hall-mark of age.

Such things will not happen if you have your sight tested by your medical man at the first sign of trouble—and then obtain carefully fitted, accurate glasses from

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

OVER ONE LAC SATISFIED USERS IN INDIA ALONE.
Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick (B.L. M.A. M.D.)

OLDEST **IC-MIC COOKER** ONLY RELIABLE.

Cooks, Bakes, Fries, refrigerates several dishes, all together in one hour, Absolutely no attention needed while Cooking as scorching or over-boiling is impossible. Half-anna worth of Spirit, Charcoal, Coke, Kerosine, fire-wood, etc, will cook, Carry like a tiffin-carrier during cooking while you travel

	Small (1 man)	Big (2 m)	Special (4 m)	Above-special (6 m)	Below-family (8 m)	Family (12 m)
Ordinary	12-8	16-8	24	35	41	45
Brass	16-8	21	32	45	51	55

Free *Catalogue* from—*Manager*, IC-MIC COOKER, 29, College Street, Calcutta.

Can also be had from D. D. POSTWALLA & CO., 277, Hornby Road, Fort, and M. MANIKJI & CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE DO NOT INCLUDE FREIGHT, PACKING, ETC.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

5-66

SPECIFICATION

12" Size; well finished silk movement; 15 Ruby Jewels; patent lever escapement; real compensation balance, tempered steel hair spring; strong keyless action enamelled dial; bold numerals with seconds.

A Gentleman's Wrist Watch Par Excellence
"SWASTIKA"
KEYLESS LEVER

All that a watch is expected to do, it does! But, the cases being made specially strong and substantial, it obviously renders a more lengthy and satisfactory service.

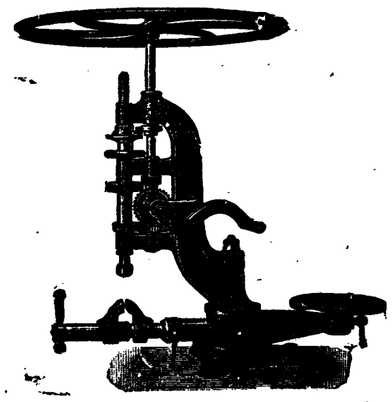
9 ct.	Gold, Metal Inner Dome	Rs. 95/-
14 ct.	" " "	Rs. 120/-
18 ct.	" Gold " "	Rs. 160/-

WEST END WATCH Co.,

Catalogue free on request.

BOMBAY: 373, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA: 14, Dalhousie Sq.

Machinery. & Workshop Tools



OIL ENGINES, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, BLOWERS FORGES, DRILLS TAPS AND DIES, LATHE CHUCKS, PUMPS, etc., etc.,

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.

The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating, oil's, etc., Repairs and overhaulfug of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.

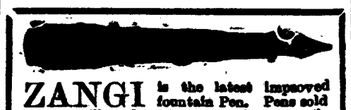
Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.

Head Office:— Parwati-Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.
Sole—Proprietor, D. H. DIGHE. BOMBAY 4.
Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge.

YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.



ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. *V. P. on 7 days Approval.* ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 6-4 propelling or Self-filling 7. Calendar Clip Ans. 8.

ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED
Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delhi.

The India Provident Co., Ld.
Head Office—29, Grey STREET, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the Intimation, which was quite an extraordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

RASIK LAL BANERJEE. (118-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA).

FREE PRESENTS OF "A RAZOR"

This Razor is the safe guard for easily shaving heard in 2 minutes without a Barber and no fear to cut face. It is very nice, and durable. On Packet Razor with one shaving soap, one Brush and one Fancy looking glass for Rs. 1 only.

S. C. SEAL.
136, Upper Chitpore Road,
Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

SAVE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR "HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?

Home Safes for Businessmen.

A convenient depository for everyday savings.

Home Safes for Housewifes.

Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.

Home Safes for Children.

Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCE

Address all your enquiries to

M. KANJI & Co.

General Insurance Underwriters.

Life:—The Manufacturers Life. Insurance Co. of Canada.

Fire:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India).

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

Marine:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amesteram)

Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Tel. No 3600

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.